

THE
ANCESTRY OF LAVERN
BORDWELL

1928 A.D.

420 A.D.

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THE
ANCESTRY OF LAVERN
BORDWELL



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THE ANCESTRY OF LAVERN BORDWELL

1928 A.D.

420 A.D.

WITH EVERY TRACEABLE
LINE IN AMERICA, ALL
COLONIALS AND SOME
EARLIER ROYAL ANCESTORS

BY

LAVERN BORDWELL

*Member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants
and Sons of the Revolution*



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NOTE

I acknowledge and appreciate the privileges of the New York Main Public Library, also my dependence upon Ella G. Edmonds, Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the family, for much in the Maternal Lines obtained through many years' research work. All other I have personally developed.

Some years ago I made a search covering the first dozen names in these Lines that I thought of for Coats of Arms, and found all had them, so herein I have purposely left that feature out as I cannot credit one and not another without a search of all. This, my time will not permit.

ABBREVIATIONS

anc.	ancestor
b.	born
bro.	brother
ch.	children
dau.	daughter
desc.	descendant
d.	died
f.	father
h.	husband
m.	married
mo.	mother
sr.	sister
s.	son
w.	wife

1158993

Dedicated to

**THE MAKING OF AMERICANS
THE FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MY FAMILIES**

In Memory of

OUR FORE-FATHERS AND MOTHERS, MAKERS OF AMERICA, WHOSE
HIGH HONOR, UNBLEMISHED CHARACTER AND INTREPID COURAGE
LIVE FOREVER IN US AS IMMORTAL, TO UPHOLD THE HIGHEST STAND-
ARDS THEY BEQUEATHED US IN THEIR NAMES AND RACE, AND
ESPECIALLY

In Appreciation of

THOSE OF THEM I WAS PRIVILEGED TO KNOW, MY MOTHER, HER
MOTHER, MY FATHER, HIS MOTHER AND FATHER, EACH THE
CHOICEST PRODUCT OF THE SEED OF OLD ENGLAND, GLEANED FOR THE
PLANTING OF NEW ENGLAND

MY PURPOSE

The purpose of this little book is not to make a history of the family name I bear, nor of others related to it, of which I am as much a part. An immense amount of material is already of record, covering almost every name, and in interesting, elaborate detail, which if repeated and combined would make several large volumes. From a long and careful search of much of the reliable general and family history of these related names, I have gleaned and set out only such brief particulars as appear to be proven facts, and as such have applied them to my purpose. Not especially for pride of family, which is a living part of every mature person well born, ample though the rewards of my search may be; never for an instant with intent to establish some sort of superiority, for it is true that many know nothing of their fore-bears and others uncover them with regret, yet are of sterling character, thanks to some of the strange, unsolved twists of nature. Let it be emphasized that if what is here shown is regarded as remarkable and unusual to great extent, I gladly share it with a multitude of others who must have sprung from almost identical lines or others, quite as reliable and substantial, whether they know it or not, but the work of establishing these lines is my own. And until others are inspired to prove their own they can have no honest pride in them, for we find many cloudy and fantastic claims, unbelievable without proof. All have heard the Hebrew claim of descent from Moses through an unnamed and unknown great-grandfather.

Long acquainted with the great differences in men reared and living in about the same environment, I have felt their early training, education, mental capacity and what-not, did not explain. Taking my own measure, making comparisons and weighing results, quite convinced that those recently and long before us in direct family lines, do amply explain. So I started work having in mind the famous Jonathan Edwards progeny and the infamous Jukes family, but the results equally confuse me, for I know I am an all too unworthy composite of these fine fore-bears. Positive proof of the rule, is it not?

Laudation is disapproved and therefore absent. The facts of the records are all that we want. The records of our daily lives are what

count; embellishment actually detracts, for it is unreliable, but disposed against laudation we must necessarily express appreciation of worth and sterling merit, so I beg your indulgence in my amateur's effort to put in words, something that I feel of Jonathan Wells and his Righteous Spirit. Elsewhere all is very calm.

MY PURPOSE is to place before the young of future generations of my own families, exact facts of their fore-bears to this generation, without trouble or expense to them, that none may be uninformed on this very important requisite of their lives, and the impelling reason of my purpose is their advantage and improvement. History for them immediately bursts into vivid life, for were not their very fathers great makers of it? Love-of-country springs to the throat, for the roster of Our Country calls the names one after another throughout these pages with not one single dishonor, down to the very bed-rock of its foundation. As the Nation rests firmly upon these and similar names, depending for its perpetuation wholly upon the character, courage, energy, frugality and determination, they poured into its foundation, without stint and through death itself, so now the young people step forward with their ample supplies of the identical material, inherited even more than property and wealth, from the founders, to make their allotted, intelligent sacrifices to its safety and continuance, unaltered or debauched. These lines are for them. Not the minute particulars of one name, Bordwell or other, which tells but a small part of what they and I are, but an assemblage of all, some seventy-two in number, into a composite whole—themselves exactly.

I speak to them. I endow and enrich them with the precise proof of who and what they are, that they may with understanding and intelligence uphold and perfect the high standards passed on to them by their honorable predecessors, the absence of any one of whom would have made their existence impossible. Complete confidence presages the result. And if those of other families are able to do likewise—for it is the duty of every family to take care of its own—I believe the word America must be entered in the dictionaries not simply as the name of Our Country, but as a sacred description of Justice—Freedom—Decency.

LAVERN BORDWELL

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 31, 1927.

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THE PRINCIPAL LINE

- (1) Lavern Bordwell.
- (2) Enoch Bordwell.
- (3) Lydia Hopkins (Carr) Bordwell.
- (4) Reuben Carr.
- (5) Caleb Carr, a soldier of the Revolution.
- (6) Charles Carr, Captain.
- (7) Caleb Carr.
- (8) Phillis (Greene) Carr.
- (9) John Greene.
- (10) John Greene, Surgeon.
- (11) Richard Greene, of Greene Norton, Kent, England.
- (12) Richard Greene, of Greene Norton, Kent, England.
- (13) Robert Greene, of Greene Norton, Kent, England.
- (14) Thomas Greene, of Greene Norton, Kent, England.
- (15) Sir Thomas Greene, Lord of Greene Norton, Kent, England. His daughter Maude was mother of Queen Katherine Parr.
- (16) Sir Henry de Greene, Lord of Greene Norton, Kent, England.
- (17) Sir Henry de Greene, Lord of Greene Norton, Kent, England.
- (18) Lady Lucy de Zouche.
- (19) Eudo de Zouche, m. Lady Cantalupe.
- (20) Lady Elene de Quincey.
- (21) Earl Roger de Quincey, of Winchester (Scotland); died 1264.
- (22) Margaret de Bellemont, m. Saire de Quincey, Earl of Winchester and one of the twenty-five Magna Charta Barons. (See Note 1.)
- (23) Robert Blanchmains (White Hand) de Bellemont, Earl of Leicester, d. 1196. Was Lord High Steward of England.
- (24) Robert Bossu de Bellemont, Earl of Leicester, d. 1168. Was Lord Justice of England.
- (25) Lady Isabel de Vermandois, m. Earl of Mellent, Commander of Right Wing of Norman Army, Battle of Hastings, 1066. (See Note 2.)

- (26) Prince High Magnus, Count de Vermandois.
- (27) Henry I, King of France. Ruled 1030–1060. (See Note 3.)
- (28) Robert, The Pious, King of France. Ruled 996–1030.
Was Robert I.
- (29) Hugh Capet, King of France. Ruled 987–996; and w.
Princess Adela.
- (30) William, Duke of Aquitaine and w., Princess Adelheid,
daughter Emperor of Germany.
- (31) Otto (or Otho) The Great. Chosen Emperor 936 and title
Emperor Holy Roman Empire 962; d. 973. w.,
Adelheid, widow of Lothaire, King of Italy.
- (32) Henry I, The Fowler, Emperor of Germany, 876–936;
and w., Mathilda, a descendant of Wittekind, the last
King of Saxony before Charlemagne.
- (33) Hedwiga, m. Otto, The Illustrious Duke of Germany, d. 912.
- (34) Arnulf, 863–899, Emperor. m. Helingardis of Saxony.
- (35) Carloman, King of Germany. m. Carentia.
- (36) Charlemagne (Charles the Great); b. April 2, 742, d.
January 24, 814; m. Hildegarde of Savoy. Emperor of
the West, 800. Reigned 46 years.
- (37) Pepin, first of the Corlovingian Monarchs, 752–768.
- (38) Charles Martel, “Mayor of the Palace” with four “Slug-
gard Kings.” Actual ruler, 727–741. Defeated and
drove the Saracens out of Europe.
- (39) Pipin the Great, Duke of Brabant, “Mayor of the Palace,”
714.
- (40) Anchises, Duke of Brabant, 685.
- (41) St. Arnolph, first “Mayor of the Palace” of Clothary II,
641.
- (42) Arnoldus, Mayor of the Schelde, 601.
- (43) Anspert and w., Blethilda, dau. of Clothary I, King of
France.
- (44) Ferreolus, Duke of the Moselle.
- (45) Sigimeris.
- (46) Clodio, second King of France, 428–449.
- (47) Pharamond, first King of France, 420–428.

NOTE 1

MAGNA CHARTA

THE DESTROYER OF HUMAN SLAVERY

SAIRE DE QUINCEY (22) the principal line, was one of the twenty-five Surety Barons.

SIR JOHN FORSTER (14) Foster Line, was among those who forced King John to sign the Great Charter.

It is well to remember by whom, where and under what circumstances this greatest of all documents was created. The English barons made it, forced their own King to sign it, though many of them were themselves descended from kings, then in orderly assemblage undaunted by his threat to have their lives they immediately declared it operative and chose twenty-five of their own number to protect and perpetuate it throughout the realm.

Runnemedede, on the Thames near the towers of the King's own Windsor Castle, a short distance from London, was the place; the date, June 15, 1215, as named by the Barons.

The English had long suffered from the actions of a hated king in whom rested up to this date (but no longer) complete power and authority over even the lives and property of his subjects. He assessed them for whatever he thought of, required pay for extending his privilege to them to marry whom they chose, made frequent raids upon their properties, carrying away money, live stock, crops, etc., until the Barons rebelled, got together their own forces, and worsted him. Barons were rulers of sections of the country under the Crown. There were very few called Freemen at the time, the great majority of the people not being free, but tied to the land in that they were not free to remove from it and passed with it from one owner to others. By reading Magna Charta in prominent encyclopaedias you will see that it took from the King and gave to the Barons, the people only benefiting by implication, and understand this was expedient for certainly the ignorant were hardly worthy of taking possession of the King's authority.

The Barons took care that it was well placed in their hands, and then the very natural thing happened—it was slowly allotted to others, perhaps as quickly as they were competent to use it, not less than several hundred years of experience, and then—Success. This very trip shortened for the benefit of the Serf of Russia, from his release from the land in 1866, through considerable progress to 1917,

was fatally ended by his mis-leaders who threw him back the whole distance to actual ownership of the land, but the product of it to go to others, unpaid for, when and in such proportions as others, strangers to him, decide. So the poor Russian, who has within him the makings of as fine a people as the earth has yet produced, is a Serf again and to his own Government instead of a land owner, much worse off than before 1866 when he knew who and where his overlord was.

To understand Magna Charta and its results, pick out the most important word in the dictionary. It is unquestionably Life. Can you choose the next most important one? Not until you have reached mature age. Then decide upon Government.

"The Science of Government and Political Economy" is one of our High School books; one of our most important ones if our form of government is to survive. Government surely is a science, and yet we probably stand almost alone in teaching it. Most other countries even now intend to keep their people without knowledge of it so far as concerns individual freedom, and that is the very basis of it. We wonder why people seem so backward mentally. Why, they have never had a chance to grow mentally for, figuratively speaking, only yesterday they were nearly all slaves, white slaves of white masters; black slaves of whites. Remember the "Galley Slaves" now shown in moving pictures; recall the great works of ancient times, all slave made. Think of ancient Memphis (Egypt) now being dug out of the sand, a great city, all dead, some say, by pestilence. Yes, perhaps, but what caused the pestilence? I think the slaves revolted and seized all power. Having something they knew nothing of, naturally they could not use it even to save their own lives. Recall St. Petersburg, Russia, almost similarly extinguished. The Government given us by Magna Charta's progress wherever English is spoken is the only just one. Let us develop enough intelligence to perpetuate it?

But other peoples have wanted to be free. Its difficulty of attainment was no more serious than that of the English, yet we see seventy million Germans, 699 years after the way has been shown, finding no lesson for them in the world-wide known Magna Charta, and repudiating its results. That people, great in many ways, is now suffering the penalties of its stupid denial of the dictionary's second most important word, and we make no mistake in saying there are many more on the way.

Note: The Baronial Order of Runnemedede is a small society of descendants of these Barons, to which we males are eligible through the two ancestors above.

NOTE 2

LADY ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS, M. EARL OF MELLENT

In a biography of Grover Cleveland by Robert McElroy (Harper & Bros.) Vol. I, page 2, David Starr Jordan accredits Cleveland and the following persons as descended from her; George Washington, King George V, Henry Adams, Jonathan Edwards, U. S. Grant, R. E. Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. In a review of the biography by Silas Bent in New York Times Book Review, November 18, 1923, he says "none of these better represented Anglo-Saxon fore-bears than Cleveland, whose ancestry was traced to Lady Isabel and founder of whose family in this country came over as an indentured apprentice in 1635."

NOTE 3

DESCENT FROM KINGS SHOWN IN BOTH PATERNAL
AND MATERNAL LINES

While both of these lines unite, no effort has been made to multiply or increase the number of individuals of Royalty. This would serve no special purpose, for it must be remembered that persons of royal birth have always been restricted to marriage within their own class, and thus having proven several Lines, it can be positively accepted these were related to other ruling houses or sprung from such other rulers of previous times. Even considering interlopers not related, a diligent search might develop some very ancient fore-bears, long before 420, earliest time here shown. Certain it is that any further reach into antiquity must be made through royal personages only; lineage of others is unrecorded.

LINES CONVERGING INTO THE PRINCIPAL LINE

(With first numbers taken therefrom)

- (6) Captain Charles Carr and Hannah (Hopkins) Carr.
- (7a) Joseph Hopkins.
- (8a) Stephen Hopkins.
- (9a) Giles Hopkins, a Mayflower passenger.
- (10a) Stephen Hopkins, a Mayflower passenger.

- (26) Prince Hugh Magnus, Count de Vermandois and Adela.
- (27b) Hubert, Count de Vermandois.
- (28b) Henry, Count de Vermandois and Edgina.
- (29b) Edward the Elder, King of England, 901-924.
- (30b) Alfred the Great, King of England, 872-901, youngest son of
- (31b) Ethelwulf, King of England, 836-857.
- (32b) Egbert the Great, King of England, 802-836, first of the Saxon Kings, and first King of all England. In 825 after nearly four centuries of wars, he, as King of Wessex, united the different states and called his kingdom Angle-land, or England.

- (27) Henry I, King of France and Anne, dau. of
- (28c) Jaroslaus, Grand Duke of Russia.
- (29c) Walodimir, Grand Duke of Russia, and Lady Anne, dau. of
- (30c) Romanus II, Emperor of Constantinople, 1024-1029, The Learned Emperor.
- (31c) Constantin VIII, 1021-1023.
- (32c) Romanus I, 958-961.
- (33c) Romanus Lacopenus, 919-944.
- (34c) Basilius, the Macedonian, 867-885, first of the family of Basilius, Emperors of the East (Byzantine Empire).

- (29) Hugh Capet, King of France and Adela.
- (30d) Hugh Capet, Count of Paris and Duke of France, and Edilda of England.
- (31d) Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris, and Duke of France, and Hadwiga.
- (32d) Henry I, The Fowler, Emperor of Germany, 876-936. A Saxon ruler.
- (33d) Otho I, Duke of Saxony, d. 912.
- (34d) Ludolph I, Duke of Saxony, 844-866, and sister of Berengarius I, King of Italy.
- (35d) Bruno and Oda, b. 806 and desc. of Wittekind, last King of Saxony.

- (31d) Hugh the Great, Duke of France. An independent sovereign.
- (32e) Robert II, Duke of France. An independent sovereign.
- (33e) Robert-Forties (Robert the Strong), Duke of France. An independent sovereign.

- (34e) Wittekind III, Count of Wettin (Saxony).
- (35e) Wittekind II, Count of Wettin (Saxony).
- (36e) Wittekind I, last King of Saxons, 770.
- (37e) Wernicke, King of Saxons.
- (38e) Dieteric, King of Saxons.
- (39e) Sighard, King of Saxons.
- (40e) Berthold, King of Saxons.
- (41e) Bodicus, Prince of Saxons.
- (42e) Hulderic, King of Saxons.
- (43e) Hattwigate, Prince of Saxons.
- (44e) Hartwaker, Prince of Saxons.
- (45e) Hengst (or Hengist), King of Saxons, 434 onward. The
father of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Both my Father and my Mother sprang from Alfred the Great, King of England; Father through the Line of his son, Edward the Elder, King of England (29b) and Mother through that of his daughter, Princess Alfrith (20f). It will be noticed herein that other Kings were co-ancestors of theirs—Charlemagne (among them) through the same and different lines.

MATERNAL LINE TO ALFRED THE GREAT

- (18) Princess Adela, dau. Robert I, King of France (28), m.
Baldwin IV of Flanders (Foster 18).
- (19f) Baldwin III of Flanders (Foster 19).
- (20f) Princess Alfrith m. Baldwin II of Flanders, (Foster 20).
- (21f) Alfred the Great, King of England, (Lines converging into
Principal Line (30b), then backward.

MATERNAL LINE TO CHARLEMAGNE

- (21) Baldwin I, of Flanders, (Foster 21) m. Judith, dau. of
Charles II, King of France.
- (22g) Charles II, King of France.
- (23g) Louis I, King of France.
- (24g) Charlemagne, Emperor of the West (Principal Line 36),
then backward.

CHARLEMAGNE LINE OF DESCENT

In the interest of the student descendants of my family who may wish to make further research and for the benefit of the curious

who wonder who else sprung from the world characters listed before, I append the following matter, the substance of an article appearing in "Genealogy Magazine," issue of January, 1924, part of which I have checked and found correct. One must not conceive it to be complete, however. To illustrate: Of the 104 passengers on the Mayflower, 54 had no living descendants, half had died in six months and, now, after only 300 years there are over 6000 of their descendants from 23 passengers, members of Society of Mayflower Descendants, or more than 260 from 1 in this time. There must be many times 6000 eligible who are not members.

So probably there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who, if they knew it could justly claim descent from any world figure 1200 years ago, before bachelorhood became common or stylish. The most worthy feature rests in the successful ability to prove it and thus encourage others, though it may require a life-time of research, perseverance and patience.

History of course regards Charlemagne (No. 36) as one of the greatest men who ever lived.

(36) Charlemagne, then through The Principal Line to

(31) Otto, the Great, m. 1, Edith, dau. Edward, the Elder, (29b);

a—Luitgarde; Conrad the Red.

b—Otto II, Duke of Franconia; m. Judith.

c—Henry of Hezelon, Duke of Franconia; m. Adelaide.

d—Conrad II, Roman Emperor; m. Gisels of Swabia, a desc. of Louis IV of France, who m. Gerberga, dau. of Henry I, (32)

e—Henry III, Emperor of Germany, m. 2 Agnes, dau. of William V. of Aquitaine.

f—Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, m. Bertha, dau. of Oddone, Count of Savoy, who m. Adelaide of Susa, dau. of Manfred, Count of Susa and Turin. She was a desc. of early kings of Italy and one of finest women in its history.

g—Agnes, m. Fredrick, Duke of Swabia.

h—Fredrick II, Duke of Swabia and Alsace, m. Judith, dau. of Henry III, Black Duke of Bavaria, s. of Guelph IV, who m. 2 Judith Baldwin, dau. of Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders, (Foster 18) who m. Adelaide, dau. of Robert I (28) Judith Baldwin was str. to Matilda (see Foster Line 17), who m. William the Conqueror. Guelph was s. of Azo II, Marquis of Este, who m. Gunigunda, heiress of the Guelphs, anc. of Hanover

Line of kings of England, beginning with George I, 1660–1727.

- i—Philip, Duke of Swabia, Marquis of Tuscany, King and Emperor of Germany, m. Irene, widow of Roger, King of Sicily and dau. of Isaac Angelus, Emperor of The East (Byzantine).
- j—Mary of Swabia, m. Henry II, Duke of Brabant, s. of Henry I, Duke of Brabant, who m. Matilda, dau. of Matthew of Alsace, by Maude, dau. of Stephen, King of England, 1105–1154.
- k—Matilda of Brabant, m. Robert of Artois, s. of Louis VIII of France, by Blanch, dau. of Alfonso IX of Leon and Castile. Blanch's mother was Eleanor, dau. of Henry II of England, 1133–1189.
- l—Blanch of Artois, m. Henry I, King of Navarre and had Joan of Navarre, who m. Philip the Fair, King of France. Their dau. Isabel m. Edward II, King of England, 1284–1327. Blanch of Artois m. (2) Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, s. of Henry III, King of England, 1207–1272, who m. Eleanor of Provence, a desc. of Adelaide of Susa mentioned above. Eleanor had three sisters who were also Queens; Sancha, who m. as his second wife, Richard, King of The Romans, 1208–1271; Marguerite, who m. Louis IX, King of France, and Beatrice, who m. Charles of Anjou, King of Sicily, 1220–1285. These four queens were dau. of Raymond IV of Provence, who m. Beatrice, dau. of Thomas, Count of Savoy.
- m—Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, 1281–1345, m. Maude de Chaworth, dau. Sir Patrick de Chaworth and Hawaise, dau. Sir Thomas de Londress, Lord of Kidwilly in Wales.
- n—Maude Plantagenet, m. 1, William de Burgh, 1312–1332, Earl of Ulster who had Elizabeth, who m. Lionel, Duke of Clarence 1338–1368, Earl of Gloucester, son of Edward III, King of England, and had Phillippa 1356–1389, who m. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, 1351–1382.
- o—Jane Plantagenet (sister of Maude), m. John Mowbray, who d. 1368. Eleanor another sister, m. 1, John Beaumont, who d. 1342; m. 2, Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundell, 1307–1376, and had Alice, who m. Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, 1350–1397. Their three

daughters, Margaret, Eleanor and Elizabeth, m. respectively, John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury and John, s. of Ralph Neville. Mary, another sister, m. Sir Henry Percy, 1320-1368, grandfather of Hotspur. These four daughters of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, were anc. of many New England families.

Throughout the history of the world up to the settlement of America those in high places have generally been born to them. This practice was well based upon the fact that "blood will tell" though it did not always prove out. Nevertheless, as a general proposition, it remains a fact supported by ample proof; thus the heritage of "good blood" is a very valuable personal estate. Titles indicating worthy ancestry or bestowed as rewards for outstanding services or accomplishments are proud possessions of most countries which aim to perpetuate them. Here, the doctrine of what one is, must be proven by his own life, fully represents our Republic and in its elimination of classes naturally gives full play to the abilities and ambitions of all; seems more fair and just. But there can be no suggestion that those of us descended from titled persons are of less ability than they, inferior in character or physical or mental strength, because of our lack of titles. The truth is, prominent Americans so descended are the really great men of our country, a constant inspiration to the young, whose lines of descent are searched out and placed before them. That is the object of this book—to show our own future generations from whom they came; thus what is expected of them. The influence of the remarkable lines shown herein should be very great; America's opportunities are countless, many times those of hundreds of years ago. The rewards of mental and physical indolence are now, as always—nothing. The so-called eight-hour day is for sluggards. To study, learn and know; to work, struggle and do one's very best unceasingly, day by day; to excel the intelligent ambition of our fore-bears; to support unflinchingly the right—these are obligations of future generations.

PATERNAL LINES

My Father was born in the country and spent his early life there. It is maintained that the calm and composed conditions of rural surroundings, coupled with very hard work in the open and regular habits of life, have developed not only physical strength and robust health, but certain qualities of mind, serious, thoughtful, deliberate, decisive yet considerate, seeming to flow out from nature, which these fortunates know so well; its very language and as a great adviser, its wise instructions. "Not too fast," say the changing seasons, and the echo comes back, "Don't be late." Its every smile and frown are well understood by all country boys, to be taken advantage of in time and place. So begins the intelligent struggle with knowledge in hand.

Of parents in good circumstances, he early realized that at least a certain amount of financial prosperity is essential for an unhampered mind, and the more wealth, the greater freedom of action; the broader life, if unrestrained by pinching necessities. Very early he recognized the seriousness of life and met it with a smile, as if to respond, "I am glad to meet you." With his wholesome, clear view of things around him, really in the wilderness, he saw some fail, some succeed, closely observed the reasons for both results, and having decided he was no failure, courageously set out for himself wherever rewards of hard work offered profits. After several profitable experiences he became a lumberman, assembling timber on the upper Allegheny River in the winter, and floating it down to the Pittsburgh market in the spring.

Thus experiencing business in a larger way he continued it for several years, but in the meantime having taken his own measure, he felt sure enough of himself and confident of the future, he married my mother. On the next Pittsburgh trip he brought his bride, "a beautiful piece of silk for a dress," the first, I believe, she had ever seen other than in small pieces, for when they were married he wore a natural gray suit, undyed, which his capable mother had made entirely herself, from wool she had clipped, carded, spun, bleached and woven into cloth! from sheep she had raised and owned herself. Those wonderful women of ours!

The timber rafts were always piloted by Indians. I have seen

them on that river in the late nineties, but father having done well and with some children at home, preferred not to leave, nor did he ever want to. So he began the making of a real home on a choice location at Bear Lake, built first a log house, cleared the land and, in 1867, finished a big fine house. In the meantime the oil excitement near Titusville, Pa., not so far away as Pittsburgh, but with greater promises, beckoned him. And there he accumulated what was for that time a considerable fortune. A strange thing, this, but everybody expected the real oil reservoir must be "up the creek," not down, so he invested his money in and around Corry, Pa. Never was oil found in the expected direction further than about 200 feet from the first Drake well, in paying quantity, while to the southwest its volume extends over 10,000 miles through Patagonia.

Anchored in Corry, his activities covered many directions as a public-spirited citizen striving to up-build the town, a new one. As is always the case, many unsound proposals were floated in on the boom, and I relate this incident as proving father's character. The town had just been made a city (10,000 inhabitants) a rough, tough place on the fringe of the oil excitement, with more than its proportion of hard human cases, floaters out of work and undesirables either with or without work. It is now well known what kind of people are first attracted to oil and mining booms, but soon after the war with deflation progressing and hard times abroad, a great many in Corry were not perfect ladies and gentlemen. They are now, however. Pithole sprang up almost over-night to the third largest post office in Pennsylvania, 13 miles off a railroad, through mud 4 feet deep, then quickly vanished without trace.

In the midst of their difficulties the City Fathers were approached by several enterprising concerns, asking simply, "If you will give us factories we will locate in your beautiful city"? and leaving sturdy representatives in town to see they got what they were after. Some did. At any rate, there are some wise people who have believed profound wisdom never issues from groups of people in assemblage, whether it be a mob, a church society, a congress of politicians, or what-not. Some pressure on the Council resulted in its proposing to authorize, issue and sell bonds of the city, give the pleasant visitors the money to build the factories and then watch the smoke. It is the same now—some officials everywhere like to give away other people's property, not forgetting that a few acres may in the process fall to them. Of course, city bonds must be paid, and there was some mild wonder expressed by small property owners over the scheme. A wise leader is always of more value than the multitude, so the most modest of men who had always shunned the limelight had

to read across the front of his paper something like this: "Enoch Bordwell Denounces the Bond Issues in Common Council," etc. He read he had declared they would destroy the city's growth as no one would want to locate there and pay them, etc., but that talk was expected of large property owners, quick to protect their interests as against the general good, etc. As he repeated the doses again and again, he was quite in earnest though growls began to be heard by all except the stone-deaf. Finally one dark night a motley crowd of determined citizens (?) armed themselves with guns, clubs, tar, feathers, etc., to settle the matter. They stopped first in front of the home of Judge King, who had unkindly opposed their plans, invited him to come out, and be clothed. He denied the pleasure of their society by refusing to appear.

Angered by failure of their demands, as mobs are, they proceeded to our house with torchlights flaming and rage increasing, "to give Enoch Bordwell a new coat." He was always at home, reading at that time, as the yells and abuse grew louder. With a smile as though going to welcome a friend, and to re-assure the scared family who hovered around beseeching him not to go out, he opened the front door and stood surrounded by the yelling torch-bearers. His appearance surprised them to quiet for a moment until their courage rebounded, and all talking at once told him what they were going to do to him. He heard, his smile remained until he held up his hand for quiet. To this day I have never seen such a result of mind over matter. Absolute and instant defeat. He called several by name to come up in front, talked to them, and then to the whole party. At the end as they vanished quietly away, many called back "good for you, Enoch, good night." Cowards ever have hurraed for courage, but that night one without both courage and judgment might have been murdered. Father was sure he was right, and nothing else mattered, but it was several years before citizens came to us acknowledging it, when the town decreased to 5,000, and property to one third its cost.

My father was not in the Civil War for he had a wife and six to eight children at home where he thought his first duty lay, and where, in fact, his whole life was spent, except when absent on business. And it was business and nothing else that he gave constant attention to, for what it meant to his family. He cared not very much for wealth himself, yet, was happy in the knowledge he was in "good circumstances." Later, when the mismanagement of the city, then ideally located for prosperity and progress, showed its natural results in declining property values, without any market to sell on, he was greatly disturbed because of his family. And again, as I

read the movements of my fore-bears, always westward away from great aggregations of people, with a little group of courageous, tried-and-true companions, another of my family was affected by the uncontrollable folly of men. He was always aware of this possibility and cautiously protected himself in conceivable ways. For instance, he never joined any society, for he preferred to remain absolutely free, to do and act alone, freely as was best. He feared placing any part of his natural privileges under control of others, believing his own judgment would make best use of them. Never could he have become a trade-unionist or an "affiliated" capitalist. He was an outstanding individualist; and this must be a family trait for I suspect I am the same. Andrew Carnegie well represented this part of his character. He insisted upon standing upright on his own feet four-square with the world, determined to handle his own affairs and encouraging other strong men to do likewise, dealing with everyone fairly in the name of Justice, which he always upheld.

He was not a member of any church, but I think no man ever lived a life more in accord with the Ten Commandments. Wholesome, genial, kind, considerate and helpful to all, he refrained from influencing anyone to his ways or in any way, well knowing no two of us are alike, that each must make his own life history according to his gifts. Seldom aroused, a great wrong against himself or another would do it, but vengeance was ever absent and punishment moderate or corrective. Defectives and hangers-on were numerous, always returning for a repetition of previous kindnesses. An understanding love of fine animals made them instantly his friends, and any punishment of them was as absent as that of his children. Here father's indulgence banished both good judgment and justice, for he never placed his hand on me in punishment. He believed more in nature than a good licking. Church members all around us were whipping their boys a plenty, but their good example he refused to follow, even declaring their faith must be weak, or in severe cases "they were not good church pillars."

In politics father was never a "regular." Whether local or national elections, he chose those who to him gave the most promise of good service to the community or country. He might laughingly discuss politics, but refrained from any effort to convert. Having little respect for politicians, he saw no heroic candidates, or other heroes for that matter, but principles and their supporters appealed to him.

He was temperate, yes, but he never drank or used tobacco. That others did, failed to interest him as that was their affair and none of his, but he deplored excesses of all kinds, especially play for

grown-ups. It was his belief drunkenness would disappear, as indeed it was doing before prohibition, but he denied the right of anyone, majorities or minorities, to enter his affairs or private lives of others. May the world hastily come back to this sound sense, both socially and politically.

So, here is something of my father. I leave to the reader to decide if he or Grover Cleveland, as is quoted before, better represents Anglo-Saxon fore-bears. Make the comparison fair for Cleveland by finding if he had some other blood, against father's not a drop.

BORDWELL LINE

A COLONIAL SOLDIER

1 LAVERN BORDWELL, b. Bear Lake, Warren County, Penna., April 3, 1867. Unmarried. Resides in New York City.

2 ENOCH BORDWELL, b. Potter, Yates County, New York, March 19, 1823; d. Ridgway, Penna., September 11, 1880; m. September 20, 1846 in Lottsville, Penna. to Julia Ann Woodin of Lottsville. (See Woodin Line.) Had 10 children.

3 STODDARD BORDWELL, b. Hatfield, Mass., December 7, 1800; d. October 8, 1881 at Bear Lake, Penna., m. January 13, 1822, at Potter, New York, Lydia Hopkins Carr (see Carr Line). Had 11 children.

4 ENOCH BARDWELL, b. August 24, 1775, Shelburne, Mass., and d. June 23, 1838, at Potter, N. Y., m. June 23, 1799, Roxana Nims in Deerfield (see Nims Line); 8 children.

5 ENOCH BARDWELL, b. Montague, Mass., December 12, 1748, and d. December 18, 1789, in Shelburne, Mass., m. November 21, 1771, in Deerfield, Abigail Wells (see Wells Line). 10 children.

6 ENOCH BARDWELL, b. February 25, 1722 in Deerfield and d. there September 22, 1817, m. in Deerfield, December 5, 1745, Experience Stebbins (see Stebbins Line). 6 children.

7 SAMUEL BARDWELL, b. September 26, 1685, in Hatfield, Mass., and d. Deerfield, March 18, 1771, m. Martha Allen in ? on ? 14 children.

8 ROBERT BARDWELL, b. in England and came to America in 1667. Served against the Narragansett Indians in the Great Swamp Fight in Rhode Island. In the fall of 1675 King Philip's War aroused the Indians over settled New England and Robert was chosen to carry despatches from Rhode Island to the harassed settlers of the most westerly outposts, Deerfield and Hatfield, Mass., with instructions to return unless snowfall rendered it impossible. Being unable to return, he was appointed Sergeant in charge of the men at Hatfield, 44 in number. As such he participated with them in the Turner's Falls Fight with the Indians on night of May 18, 1676. He remained in Hatfield and died there January 9, 1726; m. November 29, 1676 in Hatfield, Mary Gull; 11 children (see Gull-Smith

Line). To the descendants of the families mentioned above I commend "A History of Deerfield" in two volumes by George Sheldon feeling sure none has ever read more thrilling narrations of actual facts. As proof of the hardships, trials, courage and determination of those to whom it was given to found and forge America, it is sufficient.

Robert Bardwell, a hatter, was first of the name to come. He is regarded as the father of all of the name and Bordwell here. How and why the letter *O* came to be substituted for *A* is unknown, but we learn that Joel, son of Samuel (7) also made the change. He was a graduate of Yale College, pastor of a church in Kent, Conn., for 53 years and some of the descendants changed further to Bordell and Bordle. Mr. Arthur F. Bardwell, South Main Street, Belcher-town, Mass., has been a student of the family for a life time and says that of the 34 bearing the name and of military age during the Revolution, 28 served, many with unusual distinction. He has all material for a family book but ill-health has prevented its publication. Record has not yet been found of service of Enoch (5) but without doubt he was a patriot as he was much in the company of Colonel Joseph Stebbins of Bunker Hill fame (then Captain).

There are listed in Burke's, three titled Bardwells in England after the Conquest and it is commonly accepted that we are descendants of Sir William de Berdewell and his father Sir Reginald, who are buried in Bardwell Churchyard, Bardwell, Suffolk, England. Many of us possess a reproduction of a window in that church, said to be the most ancient in England of stained glass, representing Sir William kneeling, with Bardwell Arms, placed there by him in 1421. Ancestors of these Bardwells came to England with William the Conqueror and Mr. Arthur F. Bardwell places our connection.

NOTE: The writer was elected to membership in The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, May 14, 1895. The lines of descent to and the military records of the nine officers and soldiers mentioned herein as having served in the Revolution, have been approved by that Society and are in its files. The same is true as well, concerning the General and several State Societies of The Daughters of American Revolution, of which my sisters are members. These Societies have every intention of functioning forever, so that future generations have only to establish their lines back to the present one, in applying for membership. This includes also the General and some State Societies of Mayflower Descendants, mentioned elsewhere with complete copy of my accepted application through the two Hopkins passengers.

CARR LINE

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION AND A MAYFLOWER "VOYAGER"

1 LAVERN BORDWELL.

2 ENOCH BORDWELL.

3 STODDARD BORDWELL and Lydia Hopkins Carr. She b. Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, Penna., April 7, 1804 and d. Bear Lake, Penna., February 26, 1890.

4 REUBEN CARR, b. West Greenwich, R. I., June 20, 1779, and d. Bear Lake, Penna., August 19, 1869, and w. Lydia Tanner (see Tanner Line) b. Plainfield, Conn., July 7, 1786, and d. Mt. Pleasant, Penna. in 1811, m. Mt. Pleasant, Penn., October 1, 1801. m. twice, 14 children.

5 CALEB CARR, b. West Greenwich, R. I., August 17, 1750 and d. Potter, Yates County, New York, June 19, 1837 (?) and (1) w. Roba Hopkins (see Hopkins No. 1 Line) b. West Greenwich, R. I., January 30, 1754, and d. in Sterling, Conn., on (?); m. West Greenwich, Conn., January 28, 1773.

At time of the Revolution there were five named Caleb Carr of military age in Rhode Island and four of them served from there while the fifth, our Caleb, chose to serve with the troops enlisted about the home of his wife, in eastern Connecticut. Married three times, and the father of 23 children, nevertheless he found time to go to war to protect his native land. His military service: 10 months, February 21, December 31, 1778, in Connecticut Line, Captain Martin Kirtland's Company, Colonel Jonathan Meig's Sixth Regiment. Authority; State of Connecticut Records: "Connecticut Men of the Revolution," page 209, Connecticut Line 1777-1781.

6 CHARLES CARR (Captain), b. Jamestown, R.I. (?) 1715; d. Potter, New York, ? and w. Hannah Hopkins, b. Harwich, Mass., October 22, 1722, and d. ?; m. East Greenwich, R. I., December 18, 1735. She was dau. of Joseph Hopkins, a desc. of Stephen Hopkins, a Mayflower passenger. 7 children.

7 CALEB CARR, b. Jamestown, R. I., March 26, 1679, d. West Greenwich, R. I., in 1750 or later, and w. 2, Mary, ?, b. in ?, on ?, d. in ?, on ? m. Jamestown, R. I. ? on 11th day of ?, 1712. 4 children by 1 w., 2 by 2nd.

8 CALEB CARR, b. Newport, R. I. on ?, d. Jamestown, R. I., on ? 1690, and w. Phillis Greene, b. Warwick, R. I., October 7, 1658, d. in ? on ? a dau. of Gov. John Greene, m. in ? on ? 7 children.

9 ROBERT CARR, b. London, England, October 4, 1614, and d. in 1681. His wife's name and date of marriage unknown. He sailed for America on May 9, 1635 in ship Elizabeth and Ann, with his brother, Caleb, both minors, after his father's death, to live with their uncle William, who founded Bristol, R. I., with Captain Roger Williams. Caleb was Governor of Rhode Island at time of his death. Robert was one of the purchasers of the island of Conanicut (R. I.) from the Indians, about 6000 acres, and established Jamestown thereon. 6 children.

10 BENJAMIN CARR, b. in London, England, August 18, 1592, and d. there. He m. Martha Hardington in London, September 2, 1613.

William Carr came with his wife to America in ship Fortune, in 1621, Capt. ROGER WILLIAMS, second ship to reach Plymouth.

George Carr, brother of Benjamin and William, b. in London, 1599, came over on the Mayflower as ship's carpenter, remained here and established ship building on an island granted him at Salisbury, Mass., which town he founded. His name does not appear in the list of Mayflower passengers credited by Society of Mayflower Descendants, and we wonder in what respect he differs from John Alden whom they do list. John was not of the company of Pilgrims it appears, as he was encountered on the dock at Plymouth, England, when they were searching for some one to attend the ship's ballast, probably barrels or cooperage on the voyage. He qualified and was accepted for that purpose. Thus the boy then 21 became famous as a passenger and later as "speak for yourself John." He signed the Compact of Government; perhaps that constituted him a passenger; or more likely as he remained and became a part of Plymouth he was not overlooked in the later and somewhat indefinite records of the company, while young George Carr remained only until spring, 1621, then removed permanently from Plymouth.

"The Carr Family" by Mr. Edson I. Carr, is complete and available at leading public libraries. The writer is number 6221 therein.

Karre is determined to have been the original name and descent from the Norman invasion of England.

TANNER LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER AND A STOLEN BOY, AN OFFICER OF THE REVOLUTION ALSO

1 LYDIA TANNER, m. Reuben Carr (4).

2 JOSEPH TANNER, b. West Greenwich, R. I., February 9, 1763, d. Mt. Pleasant, Penna., Dec. 18, 1819, m. Lydia Stanton (see Stanton Line) of Preston Conn., there on May 27, 1784. She was born in Preston, February 24, 1761, and d. in Mt. Pleasant, Penna., December 16, 1820. 1 child. In late life he was known as Colonel Tanner.

3 BENJAMIN TANNER, b. South Kingstown, R. I., August 20, 1730, d. West Greenwich, R. I., June 5, 1777; m. 2 Hannah Perkins (see Perkins Line) in Scituate, R. I., June 3, 1762. She born in 1729 in ?, and d. in West Greenwich, R. I., May, 1802. 7 children. His first wife was Elizabeth Colegrove, dau. Francis and Hannah (Bailey) Colegrove of Warwick, R. I. In October, 1767 he was a Lieutenant in First Company, North Kingstown, R. I., Captain John Allen. In Revolutionary War "His name appears as having served in the Alarm Company of North Kingstown, R. I., under command of Captain Joshua Taylor." West Greenwich, R. I. record of February 24, 1777 says he was a soldier of Third Company. His name appears on Pension Papers approved by U. S. Government upon which David Ellsworth was paid a pension, as Lieutenant in Company commanded by Captain Joseph Draper.

4 BENJAMIN TANNER, b. in South Kingstown, R. I., December 24, 1692 and d. there in 1767, m. 1 Joanna Lewis who d. 1741. 7 children; m. 2 Deborah Stillman of Westerly, R. I., on April 13, 1741.

5 WILLIAM TANNER, b. about 1660 in England and d. after 1735 in South Kingstown; m. 1 Mary Tibbitts there. 1 son. m. 2 Mary Babcock (see Babcock line) of Westerly, R. I. 4 children.

It is said he was stolen when a boy going home from school with a bible under his arm, off a street in London, put aboard a ship and compelled to serve as cabin boy. He escaped or was left here and settled in South Kingstown before 1682.

STANTON LINE

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION—A COLONIAL OFFICER

1 LYDIA STANTON m. Joseph Tanner (2).

2 SAMUEL STANTON, b. June 20, 1726, in Preston, Conn., and d. there March, 1803; m. November 1, 1754 in Voluntown, Conn., Mary Palmer (see Palmer Line) who was b. in 1737, and d. in Preston, January 20, 1815. 8 children. His military record is. "Sarjeant" enlisted May 8, 1775, in Captain Edward Mott's 7th Company (of Preston) Colonel Samuel Holden Parsons' 6th Regiment. This company served under General Schuyler in Northern Department. See Continental Regiments page 76 of "Connecticut Men in Revolution."

3 JOHN STANTON, b. Preston, May 22, 1665, and will probated July, 1755; m. Mary ? who survived him. Several children.

4 JOHN STANTON, b. in Hartford, 1641; d. in Stonington, Conn., October 13, 1713, m. in 1664, Hannah Thompson (see Thompson Line); sr. of Rev. William Thompson, Jr., son of Rev. William Thompson, of Braintree, Mass. 6 children. On February 18, 1675, he became a "Captain of four Connecticut Regiments in King Philip's war."

5 THOMAS STANTON, embarked from London, January 2, 1635, on Bonaventura for Virginia, went to Boston, and in 1637 settled in Hartford, m. Ann Lord about 1640 (see Lord Line). Died at Stonington, Conn., December 2, 1676; w. d. in 1688. 10 children. Was a scholar and the "famous Indian Interpreter of the United Colonies."

The name Stanton was an honorable one in England long before this.

FIRST PALMER LINE

1 MARY PALMER, m. Samuel Stanton (2).

2 DANIEL PALMER, b. Stonington, Conn., June 10, 1704; d. in Voluntown, Conn., August 17, 1772, m. in Stonington, January 6, 1731, Mary Palmer (see next Palmer Line), who was b. in Stonington, March 21, 1714. 9 children.

3 DANIEL PALMER, b. June 12, 1672, in Voluntown; d. there February 28, 1762; m. 1 March 25, 1700, Margaret Smith of Groton, Conn. Baptized 1683 (Smith Line). She d. in Stonington, June 4, 1726. 10 children. m. 2 Mrs. Mary (Avery) Denison. No children.

4 NEHEMIAH PALMER, b. Charlestown, Mass., November 23, 1637; d. Stonington, February 17, 1717, m. in Stonington, December 20, 1662, Hannah Stanton, dau. of Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton (5) (see Lord Line); b. 1644 and d. in Stonington, October 17, 1717. 8 children.

5 WALTER PALMER, b. Nottinghamshire, England. On May 14, 1634 in Charlestown, Mass., was made a Freeman; d. Stonington, Conn., November 19, 1661; m. 1 in England, Ann ?. 5 children; m. 2 in Roxbury, Mass., Rebecca Short. 7 children of which Nehemiah was 3rd.

SECOND PALMER LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER

1 MARY PALMER, m. Daniel Palmer (2).

2. JOSEPH PALMER (Deacon), b. Stonington, March 14, 1690; d. in Voluntown, June 12, 1789; m. his cousin Mary Palmer (see next Palmer Line); b. Stonington, June 8, 1690; d. in Voluntown, January 13, 1777; m. 2 January 10, 1779, Hannah Billings.

3 JOSEPH PALMER, b. Stonington, October 3, 1663, and d. there January 31, 1710; m. Frances Prentice (see Prentice Line) there March 12, 1687. 8 children. He was a Lieutenant.

4 NEHEMIAH PALMER (4).

THIRD PALMER LINE

1 MARY PALMER, m. Joseph Palmer (2).

2 GERSHOM PALMER, baptized in Charlestown, Mass., d. September 27, 1718, in Stonington. m. 1 in Stonington, November 28, 1667, Ann Denison (see Denison Line), b. May 20, 1649; d. in Stonington in 1694. 11 children.

3 WALTER PALMER (5).

SMITH LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER, A FOUNDER OF NORWICH, CONN.

1 MARGARET SMITH, m. Daniel Palmer (3).

2 NEHEMIAH SMITH, b. New Haven, Conn., in 1646; d. in Groton, Conn., August 8, 1727; m. 1 October 24, 1669, Lydia Winchester (see Winchester Line); b. 1646 and d. October 24, 1723. 7 children. In 1669 was Member of General Assembly, 1694 was Sargeant, 1706 was Lieutenant.

3 NEHEMIAH SMITH, b. in England 1605; d. Norwich, Conn., 1686. Made a Freeman in Plymouth, Mass., March 6, 1637-8; m. January 21, 1639-40, Ann Bourne of Marshfield, Mass. (see Bourne Line); b. about 1615; d. after January 12, 1684. 9 children. Their daughter Ann m. Thomas Bradford; daughter Martha Bourne m. John, son of Governor William Bradford. Was one of the founders of Norwich, Conn.

Of course the Smith Lines are very numerous ones, but nevertheless many of them are traceable and have been established here, also in England many centuries before.

PRENTICE LINE

A FOUNDER OF NEWTON, MASS.

1 FRANCES PRENTICE, m. Joseph Palmer (3).

2 THOMAS PRENTICE, b. in England, 1632; d. Newton, Mass., 1722; m. Rebecca Jackson (see Jackson Line); b. in England and baptized in Whitechapel Parish, October 10, 1633. 10 children. Was one of the founders of Newton.

3 ROBERT PRENTICE, b. in England and buried in Roxbury, Mass., February 12, 1665; m. in England, Elizabeth ?.

It is thought that the four early settlers of eastern Massachusetts who spelled their names Prentice were brothers and cousins.

JACKSON LINE

- 1 REBECCA JACKSON, m. Thomas Prentice (2).
- 2 EDWARD JACKSON, b. in England 1612. Came from London to Newton Mass., in 1640; became a Freeman in 1645 and d. there 1681.

DENISON LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER: A CULTURED FAMILY

- 1 ANN DENISON, m. Gershom Palmer (2).
- 2 GEORGE DENISON (Captain), b. in England in 1618; d. in Hartford, Conn., October 23, 1694; m. 1 Bridgett Thompson, who d. in 1643; m. 2 in England, Ann Borodell, b. 1615; d. September 26, 1712, in Stonington, Conn. 7 children. After Bridgett died he went to England to serve under Cromwell, which he did with distinction. Wounded at Naseby he was nursed in the Borodell home by Ann; returned here to Roxbury, Mass., then settled in Stonington. A leading, competent man who is said "had no equal in wars against the Indians."
- 3 WILLIAM DENISON, b. in England 1586; d. in Roxbury, Mass.; m. Margaret ? who d. Roxbury, February 23, 1645. Came over in 1631 with wife and 3 sons, also Eliot, a tutor. Liberally educated himself, he carefully educated his sons. Eliot, a prominent preacher of Roxbury, became known as "The Apostle Eliot" for his great work among the Indians.

WINCHESTER LINE

A FOUNDER OF BRAINTREE, MASS.

- 1 LYDIA WINCHESTER, m. (Justice) Nehemiah Smith (2).
- 2 ALEXANDER WINCHESTER, b. in England. Sailed in Defence, August, 1635. Made Freeman 1636 and settled in Braintree; was Representative from there to General Assembly. Removed to Rehoboth, 1643, as one of the proprietors of that township. Will proved June 8, 1648.

BOURNE LINE

1 ANN BOURNE, m. Nehemiah Smith (3)

2 THOMAS BOURNE, b. in England, 1581; d. Marshfield, Mass., 1664. Probably came from County Kent with family. Was in Plymouth in 1637; made Freeman there January 2, 1638. A man of substance and excellent repute; m. 1 Elizabeth ?, b. 1590; buried July 18, 1660. Several children; m. 2 Martha ? who survived him.

THOMPSON LINE

A FOUNDER OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

1 HANNAH THOMPSON, m. John Stanton (4). She baptized June 8, 1645.

2 ANTHONY THOMPSON, probably b. in Coventry, England. Name appears in list of New Haven settlers. In 1639 m. 1 ?. 3 children. She d. before 1644; m. 2 Catherine ? who was Hannah's mother. 3 children.

LORD LINE

2 FOUNDERS OF HARTFORD, CONN.

1 ANN LORD, m. Thomas Stanton (5).

2 THOMAS LORD (Doctor), b. in England 1585, and d. ?. m. in England 1610, Dorothy ? born 1589 and d. 1676. 8 children, all born in England. They came April 29, 1635 in ship Elizabeth and Ann to Cambridge, Mass., then to Hartford, Conn., as founders of that city. He was the first physician and surgeon there and very highly esteemed.

3 JOHN LORD came to Hartford as a first settler.

PERKINS LINE

A COLONIAL SOLDIER

1 HANNAH PERKINS, m. Benjamin Tanner (3).

2 JOHN PERKINS, b. Ipswich, Mass., October 17, 1693; d. ?. m. in Boston, 1718, Elizabeth Endecott (see Endecott Line)

who was b. May 8, 1695, and d. ?. 10 children. She was dau. of Governor John Endecott.

3 JACOB PERKINS, b. in Ipswich in 1646; d. in Sagamore Hill, 1719. m. 1 Sarah Wainwright in 1667. She d. February 3, 1688; m. 2 in 1688-9 Sarah Kinsman (see Kinsman Line) who was b. March 19, 1659. 15 children.

4 JOHN PERKINS, b. in England. Arrived in Boston 1631; removed to Ipswich 1633; d. December 14, 1686, m. Elizabeth ? about 1635; she d. September 27, 1684. 9 children. He was a Quartermaster in Pequot War.

5 JOHN PERKINS, b. in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, before 1590. d. 1654. Came in Lion sailing from Bristol December 1, 1630 to Boston with Rev. Roger Williams. Settled in Ipswich 1633 with John Winthrop and others, the founders.

Perkins was a well established name in England several hundred years earlier.

BABCOCK LINE

A PURITAN PILGRIM

1 MARY BABCOCK, m. William Tanner (5).

2 JOB BABCOCK, b. Portsmouth, R. I. in 1646; and d. Westerly, R. I., in 1718; m. in Westerly, Jane Crandall (see Crandall Line) who d. there in 1715. 9 children.

3. JAMES BABCOCK, b. 1612 in Essex, England, and d. June 12, 1679, m. 1 Sarah ? who d. 1665 or later. 4 children; m. 2 Elizabeth ? in 1669. 1 child.

4 JAMES BABCOCK, b. in Essex, England, in 1580. He was a Puritan and removed from England in 1620 to Leyden, Holland, to emigrate to America with the Pilgrims. He came in 1623 in ship Anne and settled in Plymouth.

CRANDALL LINE

A FIRST SETTLER

1 JANE CRANDALL, m. Job Babcock (2).

2 JOHN CRANDALL (Reverend), was first heard of in Providence in 1637 and was probably of company of Roger Williams, first settlers, though it is not positive. Was a preacher in Providence. Newport and Westerly, certainly a first settler of the last. m. ? of

? on ?. She was buried August 2, 1670. He is probably the John Crandall who m. 2 Hannah Gaylord of Windsor, Conn., on November 29, 1676.

GOVERNOR JOHN ENDECOTT LINE

A PURITAN COLONIAL OFFICER

1 ELIZABETH ENDECOTT, m. John Perkins (2).

2 ZEROBBABEL ENDECOTT, m. 1 Grace Symonds of Boxford, Mass., m. 2 Elizabeth, dau. of Governor John Winthrop, and widow of Rev. Antipas Newman of Wenham, Mass. 10 children, one of whom was Elizabeth (1) by Elizabeth.

3 JOHN ENDECOTT, b. England, 1588 and d. in Salem, Mass., March 15, 1665. He left a wife and two sons, the elder of whom had no children. He is the famous preacher-governor, whose 37 years here—he came in 1628—was all given to public service, 17 years as Governor, longer than any other. He commanded the Massachusetts troops in Pequot War, 1637; m. 1 Anna Gouer, who came in 1628 and d. in 1629; m. 2 August 18, 1630, Elizabeth Gibson, of Cambridge, England.

Governor John and three following generations spelled their names Endecott; those after, Endicott.

LINE OF THE TWO GOVERNORS, JOHN WINTHROP

1 ELIZABETH (WINTHROP) NEWMAN, m. Zerobbabel Endecott (2).

2 JOHN WINTHROP, b. Groton Manor, County Suffolk, England, February 12, 1606 and d. Boston, April 5, 1676. First Governor of Connecticut, serving 20 years. m. 1 Martha Fones, m. 2 Elizabeth Reade (see Reade Line) and had Elizabeth (1).

3 JOHN WINTHROP, b. January 12, 1587 in Groton Manor, County Suffolk, England and arrived in Arabella at Boston, June 17, 1630. Commissioned as Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony to succeed John Endecott whose first commission was just expiring. Was married 4 times. Died March 26, 1649. I shall let our histories tell about him, his son, Governor John of Connecticut and Governor John Endecott of Massachusetts.

READE LINE

A GOVERNOR'S WIFE

1 ELIZABETH READE, m. Governor John Winthrop, Jr.
(2) She b. in Wickford, County Essex, England, 1617; d. November 24, 1672.

2 EDMUND READE, b. Wickford, England. Baptized May 23, 1563; buried December 1, 1623, m. 1 Thomasine Wallenger, m. 2 Elizabeth Cooke of Pebmarsh, County Essex, England.

Many books on the Reades are available, some undertaking to establish the lines back many centuries B.C. However, to prove fully connected lines of others than royal personages so far, is wholly impossible; even royal families, as this book shows, are not traceable into antiquity. The name is spelled variously, as Read, Reed, even Red, etc.

KINSMAN LINE

A COLONIAL SOLDIER; A MARTYR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

1 SARAH KINSMAN, m. Jacob Perkins (3).

2 ROBERT KINSMAN, b. in England 1629; b. February 19, 1712, m. Mary Boreman (see Boreman Line). 9 children. A soldier in Narragansett War 1675. Quartermaster, January 1, 1684 in Captain Thomas Wade's Company. Lived at Ipswich where he was jailed, fined and lost some land because of his determined outspoken resistance against the oppressive and unwarranted taxes laid upon the Colonists by the despotic Governor, Sir Edmund Andros representing James II, two strange human elements grown in the very midst of the most enlightened people in the world. This is the same Andros from whom Hartford hid its Charter in the Charter Oak. Fortunately for all King James II fled in 1689 and Andros departed, for here was exactly the same kind of oppression as that of George III in 1774, "Taxation without Representation." Robert Kinsman was a martyr for human rights who refused to surrender although fighting almost alone in the wilderness.

3 ROBERT KINSMAN, sailed from Southampton, England in the "Mary and John" March, 1634; d. Ipswich, Mass., January 28, 1664 (OS). Probably his wife d. earlier. 6 children.

The descriptive name Kinsman appears in Northamptonshire,

England, records in 1337 and honorably thereafter as Robert (2) confirms.

BOREMAN LINE

NOW FREQUENTLY BORMAN, BORDMAN AND BOARDMAN

1 MARY BOREMAN, m. Robert Kinsman (2).

2 THOMAS BOREMAN, b. 1600 in England, at Claydon; d. May, 1673, m. Margaret ? who d. November 25, 1679. 5 children. Made Freeman in Massachusetts in 1634, owned land in 1635, in Ipswich where he d.

3 THOMAS BOREMAN, b. Claydon, England about 1570; buried March 9, 1627-8; m. February 2, 1595-6 Elizabeth, dau. of Felix and Margaret Carter of Claydon. 9 children.

4 WILLIAM BOREMAN, of Claydon, m. Annis ? and d. about 1613. She buried May 12, 1608.

5 THOMAS BOREMAN, of Claydon, m. Isabel ? His will probated May 2, 1580. 10 children.

6 WILLIAM BOREMAN, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, England in 1525.

Later members of the family used the names Borman, Bordman, Boardman, etc. and family history is in the last name.

HOPKINS LINE NO. 1

A COLONIAL OFFICER, AND AN OFFICER OF THE REVOLUTION

1 ROBA HOPKINS, m. Caleb Carr (5).

2 ALEXANDER HOPKINS (Captain) b. ?, d. ?, m. Mary Phillips in West Greenwich, R. I., March 22, 1753. Facts regarding her are not found. His name appears as an Ensign in 1758, page 202 of Civil and Military List of Rhode Island. Also on page 334 as Captain of First Company (West Greenwich), 1776.

I greatly regret that diligent search fails to locate Alexander's ancestors, as well as other facts. Chosen Captain in a community where every male was, and his forefathers had been of necessity familiar with military service; given the first place, it is obvious he was a man of importance. Thus probably he was a tried and true native rather than a newcomer from England with military experience there.

Of course, the first of the name in New England was Stephen

Hopkins, the Mayflower passenger. Later, there appeared another prominent family from which sprung another Stephen Hopkins, Governor of Rhode Island and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, but it is generally accepted they were not connected in America; and in England where there were many of the name, relationship is unproven. So too is that of Captain Alexander with either line.

HOPKINS LINE NO. 2

TWO MAYFLOWER PASSENGERS; TWO COLONIAL SOLDIERS

1 HANNAH HOPKINS, m. Captain Charles Carr (6).

2 JOSEPH HOPKINS, b. Eastham, Mass., in 1688 and d. in Harwich, Mass., April 24, 1772; m. in Harwich, April 17, 1712, Mary Mayo (see Mayo line), who was born in Hingham, Mass., October 26, 1694 and d. in Harwich, January 15, 1771.

3 STEPHEN HOPKINS, b. Eastham, Mass., September, 1642 and d. there October 10, 1718; m. in Eastham, May 23, 1667, Mary Myrick (see Myrick line) who was b. in Eastham, November 4, 1650 and d. there in 1701.

4 GILES HOPKINS, b. in England, a Mayflower passenger with his father; m. Catherine Wheldon (see Wheldon line) in Eastham, October 9, 1639, who d. after March 15, 1689. He d. in Eastham before April 26, 1690. Was a volunteer in Pequot War.

5 STEPHEN HOPKINS, b. in England, a Mayflower passenger from London, with his second wife, Elizabeth Fisher, his son Giles and dau. Constance by first wife (whose name is unknown), dau. Damaris by second wife and the son Oceanus, born on the sea; also two servants. Damaris d. young, unmarried. Oceanus, b. on the Mayflower between September 16 and November 11, d. before June 1, 1627. Constance m. in Plymouth between 1623 and June 1, 1627, Nicholas Snow who d. in Eastham, Mass. November 25, 1676. She d. there in October, 1677.

Stephen d. between June 6, 1644 (date of Will) and July 7, 1644 (date of his inventory) but I cannot find his grave. The beautiful Sarcophagus erected over the many remains of those who died very soon on arrival and settlement, I understand, does not cover his. He m. Elizabeth in 1618 or earlier. He was in the "First Encounter," December 18, 1620 which proved the Indians not always dependable even if some times friendly. He was an Assistant from 1633 to 1636 and Member of the Council of War for the Colony, 1642-1644. Was a volunteer in the Pequot War 1637. Was one of four leading men

as on November 15, 16 men were set ashore under Captain Miles Standish "unto whom was adjourned for counsell and advise, William Bradford, Stephen Hopkins and Edward Tilley." They left Plymouth, England, September 6, and arrived off Provincetown November 11, on which day he signed the famous "Compact of Government" on board the Mayflower, his name being 14th on the list.

On July 20, 1644 Captain Miles Standish and Mr. William Bradford "deposed to his Will." But Stephen Hopkins had previously visited America. He sailed in the Sea Adventure from England in 1608. This ship was wrecked on an island of Bermuda. The survivors remained there six months, built a boat and reached this continent, joining the colony at Jamestown, Va. He returned to England in 1611-12. So he had some knowledge of things American before the Mayflower voyage. He was called "Mister" (as Master), there being only 12 who had that prefix in all the passengers of the first three vessels to New England, Mayflower, Fortune and Little James.

I am proud to note this incident. About a year after arrival some friends called upon him. Though Sunday they evidently enjoyed themselves for next day Stephen was brought to Court for disturbing the Sabbath Day. At that time 99 of every 100 people were "disturbed" if they simply had knowledge that someone was enjoying themselves on Sunday, so I am glad to believe Stephen was one in a hundred, pioneering in his example to others to respect individual liberties. Perhaps his example, aided by real liberals has borne fruit; now, I estimate there are no more than 60 of every hundred of us who feel called upon to over-ride the Creator, "Who endowed men with certain unalienable rights." These rights are yours and yours alone.

MAYFLOWER HOPKINS LINE

For exact and proven line of descent with necessary reference required by General Society of Mayflower Descendants, see following. I was admitted to membership May 2, 1923, General No. 7240, New York Society No. 1554.

- 1 STEPHEN HOPKINS of the Mayflower. His son was
- 2 GILES HOPKINS, who m. Catherine Wheldon, and had
- 3 STEPHEN HOPKINS, b. at Eastham, Mass., September, 1642; d. at Eastham, Mass., October 10, 1718; m. at Eastham, Mass., May 23, 1667 to Mary Myrick, b. at Eastham, Mass. on November 4, 1650; d. at Eastham in 1701. Their son was
- 4 JOSEPH HOPKINS, b. at Eastham, Mass., 1688; d. at

Harwich, Mass., on April 24, 1772; m. at Harwich, Mass., on April 17, 1712 to Mary Mayo, b. at Hingham, Mass. on October 26, 1694; d. at Harwich, Mass. on January 15, 1771. Their daughter was

5 HANNAH HOPKINS, b. at Harwich, Mass. on October 22, 1722; d. at ?, on ?; m. at East Greenwich, R. I. on December 18, 1735 to Charles Carr, b. at Jamestown, R. I., — 1715, d. at Potter, Yates County, New York, on ?. Their son was

6 CALEB CARR, born at West Greenwich, R. I., on August 17, 1750; d. at Potter, Yates County, New York, on June 19, 1837 (?); m. at W. Greenwich, R. I., on January 28, 1773 to Roba Hopkins, b. at W. Greenwich, R. I., on January 30, 1753; d. at Sterling Conn on ?. Their son was

7 REUBEN CARR, b. at W. Greenwich, R. I. on June 20, 1779; d. at Bear Lake, Penn. on August 19, 1869; m. at Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, Pa. on October 1, 1801 to Lydia Tanner, b. at Plainfield, Conn. on July 7, 1786; d. at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., 1811. Their daughter was

8 LYDIA HOPKINS CARR, b. at Mt. Pleasant, Pa. on April 7, 1804; d. at Bear Lake, Pa. on February 26, 1890; m. at Potter, N. Y., on January 13, 1822 to Stoddard Bordwell, b. at Hatfield, Mass., on December 7, 1800; d. at Bear Lake, Pa. on October 8, 1881. Their son was

9 ENOCH BORDWELL, b. at Potter, N. Y. on March 19, 1823; d. at Ridgway, Pa. on September 11, 1880; m. at Lottsville, Pa. on September 20, 1846 to Julia Ann Woodin, b. at Lottsville, Pa. on May 24, 1827; d. at Peekskill, N. Y. January 28, 1917. Their son was

10 LAVERN BORDWELL, b. at Bear Lake, Warren County, Pa. April 3, 1867.

FOLLOWING REFERENCES MUST APPEAR ON PAGE 3 OF MEMBERSHIP
APPLICATION BLANKS

3 Plym. Colony Rec. (Ptd) 8, 58. Merrick Gen. (1902) 14.

4 Freeman's Cape Cod, 2: 508, 75-8. 5: 89: 7: 16. Hist. Hingham 3: 66. Brewster Gravestones, Mayo P. 60.

5 Vol. 5: 89, Carr Family Records, by Edson I. Carr, 1894. 54. Rh. Is. V. R. East Greenwich—I: 18.

6 Carr Family Records, 82 Rh. Is. V. R. West Greenwich, I, 11, 77, 65.

7 Carr Family Records, 132-3 Rh. Is. V. R. West Greenwich, I, 65.

8 Carr Family Records, 237 Rh. Is. V. R.

MAYO LINE

A COLONIAL SOLDIER

1 MARY MAYO, m. Joseph Hopkins (2).

2 I cannot trace.

3 I cannot be sure but as Mary was b. in 1694 she was probably grand-daughter of John or Samuel, both soldiers in Captain Thomas Dimmock's Company of Barnstable, Mass., 1693. In 1656 John Mayo was surveyor of highways with Giles Hopkins in Eastham, Mass.

4 This is also uncertain but probable; Reverend John Mayo was a preacher in Barnstable, Mass. in 1644; soon after he preached in Eastham and in 1649 became first pastor of Old North Church, Boston. He d. in Plymouth. Not a common name then (perhaps later spelled Mayhew) it is likely this John was father of John and Samuel.

MYRICK LINE

1 MARY MYRICK, m. Stephen Hopkins (3).

2 WILLIAM MYRICK, of Eastham, Mass., b ? and d ?, m. Rebecca ?.

WHELDON, OR WHELDEN LINE

1 CATHERINE WHELDON, m. Giles Hopkins (4).

2 GABRIEL WHELDON, probably came from Nottinghamshire, England; time not known.

Was in Plymouth, Mass. in 1638. m. 1 ?, m. 2 ? 5 children by first wife, none by second. His Will probated in Malden, Mass., where he d., April 4, 1654.

I find the names of this father and daughter spelled both ways.

GREENE LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER: FOUNDERS OF PROVIDENCE

1 PHILLIS GREENE, m. Caleb Carr (8).

2 JOHN GREENE (Major) b. Salisbury, County Wilts, Eng-

land, about August 15, 1620; d. Warwick, R. I. November 27, 1708; m. about 1648, Anne Almy (see Almy line) of Portsmouth, R. I., b. in England, 1627, and d. May 6, 1709. 11 children. He came with parents and settled in Providence 1635, removed to Warwick, 1643. A leading man, he was several times sent to represent Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation before the English throne; was Captain of Militia 8 years; Major 7 years commanding all of the trained bands on Rhode Island main-land, the highest military rank in the colony. Always in public life and service he was Secretary of State, 1652-4; General Solicitor, 1655; Attorney General, 1657-60; Deputy Governor 11 years, 1690-1700 when he retired to private life.

3 JOHN GREENE (Surgeon) progenitor of this Greene Line, b. in Gillingham, County Dorset, England, 1590; d. in Warwick, R. I. first week in January, 1659; m. 1 Jeanne Tattershall, mother of his 7 children all b. in England, who died soon after coming to Rhode Island from fright and exposure. "About 40 armed men of Massachusetts Colony" molested these settlers, forcing the women and children to take refuge in the woods among the Indians; from this experience she died. He m. 3 in London, about 1644 Phillipa ?, who d. 1688. He came to Boston in 1635 in Ship James. Was a companion of Roger Williams in Providence Purchase from Indians, going with him from Salem as 2 of "the first six." A leading man he prominently supported the liberal religious and political views of Williams and was arrested and ordered banished for his courageous free speech. Is said to have been the first Surgeon in Rhode Island. From the first "Greene of Warwick" came many who have upheld the honor of the name, Major General Nathanael Greene, Washington's ablest supporter, among them. Their ancestors in England were equally prominent and forceful as shown by the illustrious names in The Principal Line preceding. (See continuation in the Principal Line.)

ALMY LINE

A PROMINENT "FRIEND"

1 ANNE (or Annis as sometimes appears), m. Major John Greene (2).

2 WILLIAM ALMY, father of at least all the early Almys in America, was b. in Belinder Parish, County Kent, England, in 1601; d. in Portsmouth, R. I. February 28, 1677; m. Audry ? in England and first came in Arbella, sailing April 10, 1629. In 1631 he lived in

Lynn, Mass., but returned to England twice and arrived again at Boston on ship Abigail October 8, 1635 with w., 2 children and John Winthrop and family. There was an intimate connection between the 700 passengers sailing almost together on several ships, or at least among the leaders for a meeting was previously held which decided the management of the colony should be in America not England. In 1640 he lived and owned land in Sandwich, Mass.; removed to Portsmouth, R. I. in 1641; was made Freeman there in 1655; a leading man, was of sect known as "Friends" afterward called Quakers because George Fox, in eloquent oratory bade the people "quake at the word of the Lord." 3 children born here.

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NIMS LINE

MARRIAGE IN CAPTIVITY: COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

1 ROXANA NIMS, m. Enoch Bardwell (4).

2 ELISHA NIMS, b. October 22, 1749 in Deerfield, Mass. and d. in Bloody Brook, Mass., June 1809; m. March 28 or November 22, 1776, Tama, dau. of Samuel Bardwell, son of Samuel (7). (See Bardwell line.) 7 children. She b. September 14, 1751; d. November, 1807. A soldier of the Revolution. His name appears with rank of Private on Lexington Alarm Roll of Capt. Jonas Lock's Co., Col. Williams' Regiment, which marched on the Alarm of April 19, 1775 from Deerfield to which town he belonged. Vol. 12, p. 177. Appears on Muster Roll of Capt. Maxwell's Co. Col. Prescott's Regt. dated August 1, 1775. Vol. 15, p. 67. Appears on Company Return of Capt. Hugh Maxwell's Co., Col. Prescott's Regt., date not given, but probably of October, 1775. Vol. 56, p. 68. Appears on an order dated Sewall's Point, December 27, 1775 for clothing, signed by himself and others of Capt. Hugh Maxwell's Co., Col. Prescott's Regt. Vol. 70, p. 316. These were Bunker Hill officers and soldiers.

3 MOSES NIMS, b. May 9, 1718 in Deerfield and d. in Connecticut after the Revolution; m. June 20, 1748 in Deerfield, Margaret (Allen) Hawks; she d. August 27, 1772. 3 children.

4 EBENEZER NIMS, b. March 14, 1686-7 in Deerfield and d. in Wapping, Mass. in 1760 (about). m. Sarah Hoyt (see Hoyt line) in Canada while both were Captives of the Indians. 4 children.

Ebenezer Nims, captured by Indians in the Deerfield Massacre of February 29, 1704, when after many attempts they were successful in wiping out the whole settlement except one house, that of Captain Wells (Commander of the settlement), inside the stockade. There,

also was Godfrey Nims (5) on duty as Captain of the Settlement. 54 persons were killed outright 109 captured, 18 of these known to have been killed after capture and 28 whose fate is unknown. Thus the father, Godfrey, alone was left; three daughters were burned in the house, another with her husband killed, another, Abigail, four years old, captured and never heard from, w. and one son killed and two sons, Ebenezer and John, taken captive. No wonder the father died soon after. John was able to escape and reach home within two years.

Indians and captives trudged over the frozen snow (at that time no Pullman car service was available) in the dead of winter to Mont Real and Quebec, there to remain. Sarah Hoyt among them, Ebenezer's age, 17, was urged by the French priests and Indians to marry a French officer of their selection. Sarah objected and publicly declared she would marry any of her fellow-captives who would have her. So up stepped Ebenezer a life-long companion and they were married on the spot. They were released in 1714 through efforts of the Bay State, returning home with their son, Ebenezer 2nd, born in captivity.

5 GODFREY NIMS, birthplace and date unknown. First heard of as a "lad" in Nahant, Mass., September 4, 1667. Was in Turner's Falls fight with Indians night of May 18, 1676. Bought land in Deerfield first in 1674; was among the earliest settlers and the Nims home lot has never been out of the family. His house burned by Indians in night attack on the settlement, February 29, 1704 and three children perished in it. He d. soon after in Deerfield. Estate inventoried March 12, 1704-5. Godfrey was a cordwainer and probably the anc. of all of the name in this country; m. November 26, 1677 Mary (Miller) Williams, She d. April 27, 1688; m. 2 June 27, 1692 Mehitable (Smead) Hull. She was killed by Indians on march to Canada, March 1, 1704. 11 children.

BARDWELL LINE

- 1 TAMA BARDWELL, m. Elisha Nims (2).
- 2 SAMUEL BARDWELL, b. in Deerfield, Mass. in 1715, and d. ?, m. Anna Severance in Deerfield, October 31, 1737. She d ? (See Severance Line). 8 children.
- 3 SAMUEL BARDWELL (7) of Bordwell Line.

SEVERANCE LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER AND A SOLDIER

1 ANNA SEVERANCE, b. December 25, 1715; m. Samuel Bardwell (2).

2 JOSEPH SEVERANCE, b. in Suffield, Conn. October 26, 1682 and d. Montague, Mass., April 10, 1766; m. November 17, 1712, Anna Kellogg (see Kellogg line). She d. in Montague, Mass. March 15, 1780. 9 children. He was a soldier of the Province in the Meadow Fight, Deerfield 1704, with Indians; Corporal under Capt. Kellog in 1723.

3 JOHN SEVERANCE, b. 1647 probably in Suffield, Conn. d. ? m. Mary? when and where unknown. 6 children. He wrote his name Seaverns.

4 JOHN SEVERANCE, who wrote his name Severns, b. in England and came over in the Elizabeth, 1634; d. April 8, 1682; m. ? Ursula, probably dau. of Richard and Ursula Kimball of Watertown, Mass. 2, between 1658 and November 4, 1663, Susanna, widow of Henry Ambrose. 12 children. He was an original proprietor in Salisbury, Mass.; a commissioned officer in the militia in Massachusetts 1671.

KELLOGG LINE

ELEVEN YEARS CAPTIVES OF INDIANS; A COLONIAL OFFICER

1 ANNA KELLOGG, m. Joseph Severance (2); she b. in Deerfield, July 14, 1689.

2 MARTIN KELLOGG, b. probably in Farmington, Conn. in 1658; d. after October 5, 1732 in Suffield, Conn., m. 1 in Deerfield, Anna ?, December 10, 1684, and she d. July 19, 1689, age 23, m. 2 February 27, 1691, Sarah (Dickinson) Lane, who d. February 11, 1731-2; m. 3 October 5, 1732, Sarah (Huxley) Smith of Suffield, Conn. Was captured by Indians in the Deerfield Massacre of February, 29, 1704, with wife and all 6 children and taken to Canada. One child is known to have been killed. Redeemed by Bay State in 1714, captive 11 years. 6 children.

3 JOSEPH KELLOGG, weaver of Farmington, Conn. in 1651. He d. in 1707-8, age 80, m. ? Joanna ? probably of Hadley, Mass. She d. September 14, 1666; m. 2 May 9, 1667 Abigail Terry of Windsor, Conn. 19 children. He was a Lieutenant commanding the Hadley volunteers in the ill-fated Turners Falls Fight, May 18, 1676.

HOYT LINE

BOSTON'S FIRST SETTLER; INDIAN MURDERS; A COLONIAL OFFICER

1 SARAH HOYT, b. Deerfield, Mass., May 6, 1686; d. there January 11, 1761; m. Ebenezer Nims (4) while both were captives of Indians in Canada 11 years.

2 DAVID HOYT, b. April 22, 1651; removed from Hatfield to Deerfield as first settler; was Lieutenant under Captain Jonathan Wells in King William and Queen Anne's Wars; captured by Indians in Deerfield Massacre of February 29, 1704 and d. of starvation on their retreat to Canada, May 1704; m. April 3, 1673 Mary Wells of Hatfield. She d. before September, 1676; m. 2 about 1678, Sarah Wilson who d. about 1689; m. 3 about 1691 Abigail (Cook) Pomeroy who was also captured, redeemed in 1714 and m. 3 Nathaniel Rice of Willingford, Conn. 8 children. One child d. a natural death before age 17; one was away from home on that fateful night; one was killed by Indians; four captured of which one never was heard from and one killed on the retreat. One son escaped by hiding in a bin. Yes, to live was a very hazardous undertaking in those times of our fore-bears. Lieut. Hoyt was certainly a man. On the way to Canada he insisted upon carrying his youngest daughter Abigail, 3 years old; in addition, the Indians burdened him with a further heavy load until he succumbed under starvation and exhaustion. With Abigail's father gone she was then killed.

3 NICHOLAS HOYT, of Windsor, Conn. m. Susanna Joyce, widow, July 12, 1646. Both d. in 1655. 4 sons.

4 SIMON HOYT, believed to be the first of the name in this country. He with 7 or 8 companions were the first settlers of Charlestown, Mass., now Boston, in 1628. They found but one house, surrounded by stockade and occupied by a lone Englishman. Time of coming here and his origin are unknown, but before settling in Boston he was in Salem, Mass. His wife is not accounted for. Had 3 sons (probably).

WELLS LINE NO. 1

A COLONIAL SOLDIER; EXAMPLE OF AN OLD REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
AND HIS RIGHTEOUS SPIRIT

1 ABIGAIL WELLS, m. Enoch Bardwell (5), b. in Deerfield, Mass.?

2 JONATHAN WELLS, b. September 26, 1702 in Deerfield,

and d. February, 1797; m. Abigail Dickinson (see Dickinson line) in Hatfield, Mass. She b. there in 1726 and d. in 1800 in the house of Enoch Bardwell then in Shelburne, Mass. 8 children. A soldier in King George's War and French and Indian War. A soldier of the Revolution, strange as it may seem, and his record is: Name appears as Private on Lexington Alarm Roll of Capt. Jonas Lock's Co., Col. Williams' Regt. which marched on the Alarm of April 19, 1775 from Deerfield to which town he belonged. Vol. 12, p. 177. Appears on Muster Roll of Capt. Joseph Stebbins' Co., Col. Jonathan Brewer's Regt., dated August 1, 1775. Vol. 16, p. 26. Appears on Company Return of Capt. Stebbins' Co., Col. Brewer's Reg. Vol. 56, p. 38. Appears among signatures to an order for Bounty Coat or its equivalent in money due for the Eight Months' Service in 1775, in Capt. Joseph Stebbins' Co., Col. Jonathan Brewer's Regt. dated Cambridge, Nov. 20, 1775. Vol. 57, File 4.

It is to be hoped this young soldier only 73 years old at the time, having spent his 73rd birthday as a common private in the ranks of Front Line Defenders of Our Country, did not need the money and took the coat, a very desirable piece of property around Boston at that time of year. These were Bunker Hill officers and men. I have never heard the equal of this service. Perhaps Harte's "Burns of Gettysburg" partly describes it and yet not fully, for Jonathan stepped out instantly and went away where the Invaders of His Country could be found, to present his argument to them through the bore of his old flint-lock, not awaiting their trespass upon his own private land. The "Spirit of 76" was born in Jonathan Wells in '75 while a Grandfather. He was under no compulsion; he was just naturally impelled by a Righteous Spirit, the presence of which in every courageous man, can be depended upon then, now and forever, to combat wrong and defend Right by Force. Will those maudlin minds called Pacifists please take heed? Will the simple who believe wars can be prevented or ended by hurling words at the murderous trespassers who would plant their guns on our soil, take note of Jonathan Wells' 73rd birthday and his Righteous Spirit? Nature is its father, a clean conscience its mother and the first offspring, Justice, the greatest force in the world, for its duty is to both reward and punish. May the example of this Soldier never lose its lustre in our minds.

I would give much to be able to paint this Spirit of Jonathan Wells for the front of this book. Would that I might do it so well as it deserves, to hang in its rightful place in the Washington Capitol, flanked on one side by those of all the Signers of the Declaration whose inspiration it was, and on the other side by the Leaders of the

Army of the Revolution, both colonial and foreign, who never could have carried on to success without it. You can see it yourself. He is starting on his "march" the length of Massachusetts instantly after the Lexington Alarm Rider, speeding on his way, calls out, "They have fired on and killed our men at Lexington; To Arms; To Arms:" See his beaver cap; notice his long white hair out from under it three quarters round; see his home-spun and fur clothes and observe he is firmly grasping a long, slim flint-lock, knowing it as well as his own family, with face determined to use it pointing east in front of his own ancient, capable hands,—the very flint-lock a hundred years old that was a gift of his father when he was six, with instructions on its operation and purposes,—the one with a history and several notches, proof of its ability against warring Indians. Look at the fine old powder horn hanging from one shoulder and the bullet moulds from the other. Look upon a Soldier of the Revolution, whose moccasined feet carry him swiftly down the muddy road.

In the fore-ground I would picture his home, with wife, children and grandchildren, bidding him goodbye, as he cautions them to beware now of treacherous Indians again; to look after his friend Betsy (now with foal) and "the best mare in the world"; to fix the fence below the south meadow: and "there, there, Mother, don't cry; I'll be back soon, soon's I've done this work down Boston way." In the background I would paint his people speeding him on his way; his very ancestors who of all the peoples in the world's ages were responsible for all the Liberty men possessed, first wrung by them from a despot in the little drops of the mighty Magna Charta. I should like to leave out entirely, those of his people across the sea who may have been wrongfully led by the foreign blood in a stupid monarch to believe that Force would vanquish Justice in their own kindred. They knew better.

Then down in front and below this heroic figure, I would picture countless generations of Free Men of all nations competent to govern themselves in the midst of Progress and Prosperity because of his Spirit, cheering his example down through the ages to come, in the name of his interpretation of "Unalienable Rights." Yes, I wish I were an artist for here is a picture begging to be ably painted, for the benefit of humanity.

But let us remember that colonies had always been established for the benefit of the homeland; that Freedom was then an infant too young to walk; that today, it is not yet out of the nursery; that in 1914-8 it came within an ace of being murdered; that the Human Race itself in its early childhood, has not yet proven a competent and capable guardian of so worthy a child. Will it grow to manhood?

All earnestly hope so, but none can say. Will not America preserve its life? It sincerely hopes to, but is itself so very forgetful of its own founding, so very generous of the child's services, that it is to be gravely doubted. Judged wholly by the last three Articles of Amendment to our Constitution, proclaimed 1913-20 as expressing our present views, it is plain we have a deplorable lack of understanding of our ward and I will say positively, *No*. As there would have been no question of its coming to robust maturity, but for George III, let us keep it under the joint guardianship, through an enlarged spiritual reunion of the very peoples whom he separated politically forever, as by far the best prospect in sight.

Yes, we are of our ancestors; they tell us what to do and say.

Did you ever realize what stupendous results sprung from the acts of George III in forcing a large body of his subjects to combat him and finally with regret, sever political bonds entirely and establish a mighty nation of their own? It is most likely the recent World War with its toll of 20,000,000 deaths and \$261,000,000,000 wasted, would never have been undertaken except for his ponderous stupidity.

3 EBENEZER WELLS, b. July 20, 1669 in Hadley Mass. and d. in Hatfield, Mass., date unknown; m. Dec. 4, 1690 in Hatfield, Mary Waite; m. second, Aug. 15, 1705, Sarah, dau. Samuel Smith and widow of John Lawrence, who had been killed by Indians in Brookfield, 1694. 6 children by 1 w.; one by 2.

4 THOMAS WELLS, b. about 1620 in England and came here with father. (See next Wells line.)

5 HUGH WELLS, b. in County Essex, England and came in the Globe in 1635. (See next Wells line.)

DICKINSON LINE

TOMAHAWKED BY INDIANS

1 ABIGAIL DICKINSON, m. Jonathan Wells (2).

2 JOHN DICKINSON, m. in Hatfield, Mass, in 1667; d. November 21, 1765; m. in 1688 Sarah ?. She d. 1707; m. 2 about 1716 Hepzibah Wells (see Wells Line No. 2). She was tomahawked and left for dead by Indians June 16, 1693, but recovered and lived 80 years longer; d. 1773. 13 children.

3 NATHANIEL DICKINSON, b. 1644; settled in Hatfield, Mass. and d. October 11, 1710; m. Hannah ? who d. February 23, 1679; m. 2 December 16, 1680 Elizabeth (Hawks) Gillett whose husband was killed by Indians. She d. before April, 1682; m. 3 Sep-

tember 26, 1684, Elizabeth (Burt) Wright, whose husband was also killed by Indians. 8 children.

4 NATHANIEL DICKINSON, removed from Wethersfield, Conn. to Hadley, Mass., as a first settler in 1659; d. there June 16, 1676; m. Ann Gull, a widow. 10 children.

WELLS LINE NO. 2

A COLONIAL OFFICER: INDIAN KILLINGS

1 HEPZIBAH WELLS, m. John Dickinson (2).

2 THOMAS WELLS, Lieutenant, b. 1652; one of first settlers of Deerfield, Mass., d. 1691; m. January 12, 1672, Hepzibah Buel of Windsor, Conn. She m. 2 February 2, 1699, Daniel Belding of Deerfield. 8 children; two daughters were tomahawked and left for dead, but both recovered and one son was killed by Indians while scouting toward Canada. Another daughter was tomahawked to death. In Deerfield Massacre of February 29, 1704 she again fell into the hands of Indians and was killed by them on their retreat to Canada. He was a soldier in the Turners Falls Fight and then military commander of Hadley until his death.

3 THOMAS WELLS, b. England, 1620; removed from Wethersfield, Conn. to Hadley, Mass., 1659 as one of the "Engagers" to settle that town; d. October or December, 1676; m. May, 1651, Mary Beardsley of Hartford, Conn. (see Beardsley Line). She m. 2 June 25, 1678 Samuel Belding of Hatfield, Mass., d. September 20, 1691. 14 children.

4 HUGH WELLS, b. in County Essex, England, 1590. Probably came in the Globe, 1635, was of Hartford, 1636, thus no doubt one of the founders. Removed to Wethersfield, Conn., where he d. about 1645; m. Frances ? 1619; she m. 2 Thomas Coleman of Hatfield and d. March, 1698. 4 children, all coming from England with parents.

BEARDSLEY LINE

A FOUNDER OF STRATFORD, CONN.

1 MARY BEARDSLEY, m. Thomas Wells (3) and (3) and (4). b. in England in 1631.

2 WILLIAM BEARDSLEY, b. in Stratford, England in 1605; inventory of estate taken February 13, 1661 at Stratford,

Conn., which he founded in 1639 and named after his native town; m. Mary ? who was born in England 1609. 3 sons and several daughters besides Mary the first child. He came over in ship Planter in 1635 with Rev. Adam Blakeman from St. Albans, England. Was in Hartford in 1638. Was a Deputy to the General Court seven years, 1645-1652.

STEBBINS LINE

CAPTURE BY INDIANS; A COLONIAL SOLDIER

1 EXPERIENCE STEBBINS, b. October 31, 1727 in Deerfield, Mass., d. ?; m. Enoch Bardwell (6). The son of her brother Joseph, another Joseph, was Captain Stebbins at Bunker Hill, Colonel Stebbins in 1788, a very active and successful patriot from the "Alarm."

2 JOHN STEBBINS, b. about 1685 in Deerfield, and d. there September 7, 1760; m. about 1714, Mary ?; she d. August 30, 1733; m. 2 August 25, 1735 Hannah Allen, who was living in 1772. Captured by Indians in the Deerfield Massacre of February 29, 1704; taken to Canada and not released until 1714 with Ebenezer Nims and others. 9 children by 1 w.; 4 by 2.

3 JOHN STEBBINS, b. 1647 and came to Deerfield at the permanent settlement. A carpenter, a soldier under Capt. Lothrop and the only man who came out whole from the Bloody Brook Massacre, September 18, 1675, King Philip's War. It was indeed "bloody" for in this company alone, 62 were killed including Capt. Lothrop and 4 wounded. It was a surprise attack by the Indians. The figures speak volumes for their efficiency; they measure the dangers to those determined Colonials engaged with their lives in the Founding of America. Out of 67 but 5 escaped death, four of these wounded, and only John Stebbins came out "whole." It is worth repeating down through the ages for all to know. And was this soldier-settler vanquished by this bloody experience? By no means; for in March following, 1676 he was right back in service under Capt. Samuel Moseley and probably continued through the war. His house was burned in the Deerfield Massacre, February, 1704, himself, wife and entire family of six children captured, taken to Canada, finally redeemed by Bay State in 1714 and returned home after more than ten years of captivity. But not all of them. No, the record follows the practice of those trying years; only John, wife and son John are known to have returned, thus three out of eight. He d. December

19, 1724; m. Dorothy, dau. of John Alexander of Newton, Mass. She was alive in Newton in 1733.

4 JOHN STEBBINS, b. in England 1622, d. March 9, 1679; m. May 14, 1646, Mary (Munson) Munden, widow of Abraham Munden and probably dau. of Thomas Munson of Hartford. m. 2 November 17, 1657 Abigail Bartlett, daughter of Robert of Nahant, Mass. 5 children by 1 w. and 11 by 2.

5 ROWLAND STEBBINS, b. in England, 1594, sailed in Francis from Ipswich in 1634 with wife and four children, all they had. Settled in Roxbury but in 1635 with Willam Pynchon, founded Springfield, Mass.; d. December 14, 1671. His wife Sarah ? d. October 4, 1649.

GULL-SMITH LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER

1 MARY GULL, m. Robert Bardwell (8), she b. Wethersfield, Conn., 1659; d. in Hatfield, Mass., November, 1726.

2 ELIZABETH SMITH, b. Ipswich, England in 1627; d. in Hatfield, Mass., after 1701 m. Nathaniel Foote of Wethersfield in 1646; he d. 1655; m. 2 William Gull of Hatfield about 1657; he d. in 1701; had 4 dau., no son.

3 SAMUEL SMITH, b. 1602 in Ipswich, County Suffolk, England; came over in the "Elizabeth," 1634 with w. and their 4 children. Settled in Watertown, Mass. Removed to Weathersfield, Conn. and 1641-53 was Representative to General Court. Removed to Hadley, Mass, 1659 and 1661-73 was representative to Massachusetts General Court. 1663-78 was Lieutenant of the Town Troops of Hadley, in command; d. December 16, 1680; m. Elizabeth ?, she d. March 16, 1689, aged 84 years.

MATERNAL LINES

My Mother, who can describe her? What man can sit down and calmly attempt to do it, to try to tell others what, with words tempered to sober truth, is his own estimate of his mother? Volumes of recollections of incidents and experience come crowding in to the mind, each demanding the first privilege of expression in nothing less than sublime phraseology. The Fold of Broca upon which memory is inscribed and preserved, cries out from its every nook and corner wherein the word is registered, "Hear! Hear!," and each given its freedom, marches forth with its multitude of companions before the son's vision, to the music of the angels, the very little and the very big, equally distinct whether of childhood or fifty years later. Soldiers die, mumbling her name at the end. Criminals beseech, "don't tell mother." Outraged sons kill for a slight to her name and strong men weep at sight of her pain or sickness.

I have read that "the spark of genius which illuminates, is due to the friction of a superior mind with the hard surface of the necessities of practical life." A practical life surely was my mother's which gave to the world ten children, but her genius which illuminated through her ninety years, was born and bred in her; an inheritance certainly from the many lines of as fine and substantial people as the earth has produced so that to her its necessities were her pleasures. I always marveled at her poise, self-control and deliberate, superior good judgment; and so did others who knew her, for her advice was frequently asked by other women. It was as though they knew she had in her own experience, correctly solved their exact difficulties, or if not, was able to do so from its teachings.

I liken my mother's attitude to the policy of Our Country. Making no "entangling alliances" she was free to help all. There were no women's clubs or societies in her day, but had there been she would never have joined. She cared not at all whether anyone outside of the family liked her, yet everybody liked and admired her because of her consideration of others, high and low, and her superior mental attainments. Displaying no concern whatever of affairs of others unless positive she could be helpful without offense and her interest welcome, she saved all her time and strength from meddling, advising, suggesting, correcting, for her own family, there also wholly free from those activities. Always patient, gently firm and tactfully guiding,

all her children at 20 might declare they had always had their own way, their most precious thing of all. But, wait awhile. Back they come to mother to solve their problems, not being quite firm on their feet in their lone road. And did she ever make a mistake in her advice, judge or predict wrongly? Not once, they all say.

Mother was not a member of any church. Here again she refused to "mix up" with people, just like father in that respect, for she too had no confidence in the wisdom of the multitude. There scandal, harm and wrong are born in the little whisperings of little minds. As the quality of life is controlled in us by the quality of its form in preceding generations, her attitude is understood, for I do not find any fore-bears on either side, except in the early founding, to have been more than passively active in church affairs. I humbly thank them. But the children had to go to Sunday School whether they liked it or not, be taught the rudiments of our religion, learn and understand the words and meaning of that great Guide, The Ten Commandments, proceed further until they began to ask perplexing questions not readily answerable with precise truth. Having thus proven the child's mind to be broadening, growing, no further compulsion was applied, and if attendance continued it was interested in music, choir practice or some other collateral church matter. This very experience had been hers, for I can remember her putting me to sleep in her arms when no more than three years old, by singing some of the beautiful old hymns of her early childhood in full, verse after verse.

Born and living in the country or small cities all of her life, she knew nature like a book, loved and respected it like a parent. There was no question about the truth of its teachings or the wisdom of its guidance, all so plain and distinct to her, an apt student. No need to question "why" as with many human teachers who mumble their explanations. The choicest wheat produced the best wheat, its identical quality. And it never produced oats or barley. Winter apples came from winter apple trees grown from winter apple seeds. Debate was superfluous; every nature student knew it; ample proof of its truth came from experience at hand. A certain breed of cows give a certain definite quality of milk, others, other qualities. Experience fixes choice; one takes what is agreeable to his mind, and right in the face of and against the powerful teachings of the master, Nature, some, as always with us humans, choose the less desirable as "good enough." It is good enough for them as it exactly fits them. And so proceeds the propagation of the inferior. The bees know better and so do the squirrels. They are going to eat the food they prepare and store up so nothing but the best is good enough. Every

country boy and girl knows much of this and the wisest recognize in its volumes of teachings the progress of the races. The young of the cities are in almost total ignorance of it. Thus I maintain that even the young in the country have given thought to the results of their marriage. And as both my parents were never satisfied with any living or growing thing that was less than the best, their understanding eyes were wide open when each chose the other. No mistake, that is certain. Both of Anglo-Saxon stock and both, strangely enough, a thousand years earlier, sprung from one father and mother, a King and Queen of England, perhaps England's greatest King, whose earlier fathers and theirs, number more than fifty Kings, including too, the very father of the race they represented, Hengist, King of Saxony. They jointly carried only one drop of other or foreign blood, supplied on mother's side by the little Dutch boy, born on the ocean and bound for New Amsterdam as a founder.

It follows naturally that the home mother made was an ideal one, as those we read about and seldom see. Self-possessed, calm and quiet in her example, the atmosphere remained so. Never any live debates between Mother and Father for being of the same they were very much alike. Each always shrunk from punishing their children. Now at sixty I can smile at their pathetic attitude as each tried to get out of it, hoping the other would respond. But father always won, and mother's gentle applications ever ended in a smile, as if to soften, but to her meaning nothing else than, I am glad that is over. And how did it turn out? Just simply wonderful. For by their children going their various ways they were adored always. Having read many articles by numerous writers on "The Ideal Marriage," etc., who never saw one, I who have seen and known one, am quite amused at the prescriptions.

And I maintain, the credit is my mother's. Her presence and example were sufficient. Why, such women have been the sole civilizers of the race. Without them, men would long ago have fought to extinction. We observe, but never understand, and comparing them with ourselves, we stand in awe, more puzzled than ever, knowing only that they are real. The very earliest recollection I have is a severe child's sickness in the night, restless and burning with fever, when into the very dim light came my mother. Unable to sleep, always watching, night and day, never absent, she came, she knew, she conquered. So I picture her and her quality. The low, loving words, the gentle, understanding hands turning the pillow, adjusting the bedding, their cool, healing pressure upon the forehead, caressingly coaxing pain out and recovery in, the very earliest physician and surgeon.

Women's rights never appealed to my mother. She had all she wanted. Fine women never smoked or drank then; those who did, classified themselves. Tolerant to the last degree, and this characteristic measures the Anglo-Saxons above all other races, she believed each must make and progress in his own road. At father's death we found many promissory notes of neighbors and friends, overdue, which she had not known of. Asked if collection should be pressed, she replied, "No, your father knew they were uncollectible when he loaned the money and never expected to press them."

Tall, straight as an arrow, beautiful in form and face, which to the end, pictured her wonderful, capable, wise mind, she was truly a superior woman. With father an inch taller, both were large, both mentally and physically, and always in good health from right, understanding living.

To be the son of my mother and my father is to me the greatest honor in the world. No Prince of Wales could be more satisfied. Picture the mother of ten children, in good circumstances, never allowing a nurse to touch one of them. Realize a home so well made that the father would never leave it nor make the slightest suggestion for its improvement, and you see the very finest partnership that can exist. It is well to make record of it for, if I am not mistaken, the changing conditions of life, with everything wanted, available at hand; nothing to be worked for and thus nothing appreciated, is gradually extinguishing this magnificent type of people, the very type of the Founders down to this day. What a stupendous loss to Our Nation. The hope lies in their descendants who have never yet been called in vain.

WOODIN LINE

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER; A COLONIAL SOLDIER

1 JULIA ANN WOODIN, m. Enoch Bordwell (2). She b. Lottsville, Warren Co., Pa., May 24, 1827; d. Peekskill, N. Y., January 28, 1917.

2 TIMOTHY B. WOODIN, b. Monroe County, New York, September 6, 1793; d. in Warren County, Penna., in 1835; m. in Philadelphia, Penna., 1813, Marcia Grosvenor, b. February 24, 1798, and d. in Lottsville Penn., February 18, 1890. 8 children. She m. 2 in Lottsville, John Bailey (see Grosvenor Line).

3 AMOS WOODIN, b. in Oswego, N. Y., March 29, 1753; d. in Victor, N. Y., 1843; m. January 19, 1775, Mary Wilsey (see Wilsey and Wiltsee Line); b. March 19, 1760 in Dutchess County, N. Y. and d. ?. 10 children. A soldier of the Revolution, enlisting in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass., where he then lived, in June, 1776, in Captain John King's Company. Re-enlisted in 1777 in Captain John Hollebert's Company; again as a Sergeant in Captain Nathan Benjamin's Company, Colonel Ashely. He served until late in 1778. In 1833 he applied for a pension which was allowed. Date of application, October 7, 1833 in Monroe County, N. Y.

4 TIMOTHY WOODIN, the first of this Line known of in America, came in the early seventeen hundreds from Isle of Wight. He settled first in Lyme, Conn., later in Berkshire County, Mass., whence he removed to New York. Had several children, among them Timothy, Jr., who m. 2 Anne Howe of the family of Lord Howe. Nevertheless, he was a Colonial soldier, enlisting from Albany County, N. Y.

The name is also spelled Wooding and Wooden. It is perhaps of Saxon origin like Woden, meaning Wednesday, and there are other families of same or similar names, of English stock now here. The first of the name to be found is John Woodin, of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1640.

GROSVENOR LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER; A PROMINENT PATRIOT OF THE REVOLUTION

1 MARCIA GROSVENOR, m. Timothy B. Woodin (2).

2 ISREAL GROSVENOR, b. in Abington, Conn., May 23,

1772 and d. 1840. Removed with his mother's family to Sandy Hill, N. Y., then lived in Vermont and finally settled in Philadelphia, Penna. with his family; m. in Vermont, Eunice Jones, who was born in Abington, Conn. (see Jones Line). 6 children.

3 JOHN GROSVENOR, Jr., b. in Pomfret, Conn., May 4, 1734; d. at Feeding Hill (now Auburn), Mass., where his grave is. m. 1 in Pomfret, August 21, 1755, Abigail Davis, who d. in 1763, and was buried in Pomfret. 4 children. m. 2 on September 9, 1765, Molly Lee. 5 children.

4 JOHN GROSVENOR, b. in Pomfret, May 22, 1711; d. there February 3, 1808; m. May 4, 1733, Hannah Dresser of Thompson, Conn. (see Dresser Line), who d. in Pomfret, where they were married, August 1, 1782. 7 children. When the French and Indian War broke out in 1755 he became Captain of a company in Colonel Dyer's Regiment raised in east Connecticut (records of Pomfret). A delegate to General Assembly from Plainfield, Conn., December 5, 1763. Again appointed Captain of a Windham County Company in same war, 1757. January 26, 1780 was on Committee with Major Israel Putnam and Lieutenant Joshua Grosvenor, his brother, to fill the quota of the town. May 14, 1781 was Chairman of a meeting to raise clothing for the army (Records of Pomfret, not paged or indexed).

5 EBENEZER GROSVENOR, b. in Roxbury, Mass., October 9, 1684; d. in Pomfret, September 20, 1730; m. Ann Marcy (see Marcy Line); b. in Roxbury, October 11, 1687, and d. in Woodstock, Conn., June 30, 1741. 8 children. A man of influence and his name is frequently mentioned in histories of Windham County, Conn.

6 JOHN GROSVENOR, believed to be the first of the name in America, was b. in parish of St. Leonard, Bridgenorth, Shropshire, County Solop, England, January 2, 1640. Came here in 1670 after death of his mother, settling in Roxbury, Mass., where he d. September 27, 1691. The stone marking his grave bears the Grosvenor Coat-of-Arms. Was a proprietor of the "Masha Masquet Purchase," incorporated as Pomfret in 1713. A leading man; m. in 1672, Esther Clark (see Clark Line); b. in Watertown, Mass., 1651, and d. in Pomfret, June 25, 1738. 7 children, one of whom, John, was killed by Indians in Brookfield Mass., July 22, 1769.

This French name, "le Gros Venour" (the great hunter) is said to be derived from the hereditary post of Chief Huntsman to the Dukes of Normandy. Hugh Lupus entered England with William the Conqueror and was made Earl Palatine of Chester. With him came his nephew, Gilbert le Gros Venour, ancestor of the Grosvenors in England, long one of the first families and ancestors of the present

Ducal House of Westminster. Here, those bearing the name are generally of very high repute, ably supporting the illustrious name with which the peerage of England is rich. Of this I am certain; my mother and grandmother were two Grosvenor women of whom their sons, even if Presidents or Kings would be proud, and fortunate the men who married them. In the nine hundreds they held a barony at Venables in Normandy, about 30 miles from Rouen toward Paris. Direct line from John (6) is

7 WILLIAM GROSVENOR, baptized December 18, 1593; buried in St. Leonard's Parish, June 21, 1652. His w. buried June 20, 1667. 9 children.

8 WILLIAM GROSVENOR, m. November 15, 1590; and d. December, 1599. 2 children. w. was Ursula Blunt, dau. of Cruck of Cruck.

9 WILLIAM GROSVENOR, of Whitmore, m. Margaret Scar-smith.

10 JOHN GROSVENOR, m. dau. and heiress of **** Whitmore.

11 RUDOLPHUS (or Randall) GROSVENOR.

12 SIR THOMAS LE GROSVENOR, Lord of Hulme, of time of Henry V., m. Katherine, dau. of Sir William Pheasant, Knight. Raufe, 2nd s. anc. of Dukes of Westminster.

13 ROBERT LE GROSVENOR, Lord of Hulme, m. 2 Julia, dau. Sir Robert Pulford.

14 RAUFE LE GROSVENOR, Lord of Hulme.

15 SIR ROBERT LE GROSVENOR, Knight of Cheshire, fought in the battle of Cressy, m. Emma, dau. of Warine le Mainwaring of Over-Peover, Chester.

16 ROBERT LE GROSVENOR, m. Emma, dau. of William Moberly.

17 RICHARD LE GROSVENOR.

18 RAUF LE GROSVENOR.

19 HENRY LE GROSVENOR.

20 ROBERT LE GROSVENOR.

21 GILBERT LE GROSVENOR, Knight.

JONES LINE

A SERGEANT OF THE REVOLUTION; TWO COLONIAL OFFICERS

1 EUNICE JONES, baptized May 3, 1772; d. in Lottsville, Warren County, Penna., in 1866; m. Isreal Grosvenor (2).

2 NATHAN JONES, b. Colchester, Conn., December 3, 1731; d. in Upper Jay, N. Y., 1822, where his grave is with that of his w. Elizabeth Bidwell, whom he m. June 19, 1760. 9 children. Made Freeman in Bolton, Conn., April 13, 1772; took oath of fidelity August 22, 1777; elected Tythingman December 1, 1777. Sergeant on Lexington Alarm, 1775, in Lieutenant Ezekial Olcott's Company for relief of Boston. Service 8 days. Re-enlisted for 3 years, April 25, 1777; discharged January 25, 1780. In Captain Walldridge's Second Regiment of Connecticut Line; served during summer and fall along Hudson River under Putnam; ordered November 14 to join army of Washington in Pennsylvania; December 8 engaged in sharp fight at Whitemarsh; wintered at Valley Forge 1777-8; engaged in storming Stony Point July 15, 1779; wintered at Morristown 1779-80.

3 ISAAC JONES, baptized May 25, 1690 in Watertown, Mass.; d. Bolton, Conn., February 15, 1782; m. Hannah Wells in Colchester, Conn., July 11, 1717 (see Wells Line No. 3). She d. December 7, 1758. 15 children. Member of Assembly 1739. Colonial Records of Connecticut, Vol. 14, p. 326 says "Ensign in Captain Robert Denison's Company, Expedition to Canada, 1746."

4 JOSIAH JONES, b. Watertown, Mass., 1643; d. in Weston, Mass., October 9, 1714; m. October 2, 1667, Lydia Treadway of Watertown Farms, Weston (see Treadway Line), b. ?; d. ?. 10 children. Was a Captain in King Philip's War; a Freeman April 16, 1690; a man of influence.

5 LEWIS JONES, b. in Wales and came from Ipswich, England in 1635; d. April 11, 1684; m. Ann Stone (see Stone Line); b. in England, 1602; d. Belmont, Mass., May 1, 1680. 3 children at least. With his brother Gregory he settled first in Watertown Farms, Mass. (made Weston in 1713). Removed to Roxbury and 1640 joined the church of Rev. John Eliot, "The Apostle." In 1650-1 moved to Watertown, Mass.

WELLS LINE NO. 3

A COLONIAL OFFICER

1 HANNAH WELLS, m. Isaac Jones (3).

2 NOAH WELLS, b. Hadley, Mass., July 26, 1666; d. 1712; m. Mary White (see White Line) who was b. August 5, 1665. Was in New London, Conn. in 1691; prominent in town and church affairs

of Colchester, Conn. as late as 1709, and an Ensign of New London Train Band in 1703 (Colonial War Year Book, p. 413). 9 children.

3 THOMAS WELLS (see Wells Line No. 2, (3)).

4 HUGH WELLS (see Wells Line No. 2, (4)).

TREADWAY LINE

1 LYDIA TREADWAY, m. Josiah Jones (4).

2 NATHANIEL TREADWAY, b. in England, and d. in Watertown, Mass., July 20, 1689. He settled first in Sudbury, Mass., thence removed to Watertown. His will dated June 25, 1687 mentions sons Jonathan, James, Josiah, children of dau. Hawkins and of dau. Hayward, whom she had by her first husband Hapgood, sons-in-law Josiah Jones and Joseph Goddard; m. Suffrana Haynes, who died in Watertown, Mass., July 22, 1682 (see Haynes Line).

HAYNES LINE

MEMBER OF MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT

1 SUFFRANA HAYNES, m. Nathaniel Treadway (2).

2 WALTER HAYNES came here in ship Confidence in 1638 with his w. Elizabeth, three sons and two daughters. Probably he settled soon after in Sudbury, Mass., as we find him a Deputy from there to General Court in 1641-4 inc., 1648, 1651. He made his Will at Sudbury, May 25, 1659 and d. in 1665.

STONE LINE

1 ANN STONE, m. Lewis Jones (5).

2 SYMOND STONE (probable f. of Ann) and w. Elizabeth of Much Bromley, Essex, England, who had 3 sons. One, Simon (probably bro. of Ann) was baptized February 9, 1585-6, came here and settled in Watertown, Mass. He with w. Joan Clark, dau. of William Clark, embarked in ship Increase April 15, 1635.

WHITE LINE

A FOUNDER OF HARTFORD; A COLONIAL OFFICER

1 MARY WHITE, m. Noah Wells (2).

2 DANIEL WHITE, b. in Hartford, Conn., 1639; d. July 27,

1713. About 1662 he settled in Hatfield, Mass., where he was a prominent man and became a Lieutenant in December 1, 1692; m. November 1, 1661 Sarah Crow (see Crow Line), b. in East Hartford, Conn., March 1, 1647. 11 children.

3 JOHN WHITE (Elder), b. between 1595 and 1605 in Messing, County Essex, England; m. probably in Cambridge, Mass., Mary Levitt, December, 1632. She was living in 1666. 6 children. He came in ship Lion sailing June, 1632 and after 8 weeks reached Boston, September 15. With him were his w. and at least 2 children. Settled first in Cambridge, Mass., where Library of Harvard University now stands; made Freeman 1635. Was one of 7 first chosen by the town as Board of Governors. In 1636 a company of about 100 men, women and children, under Rev. John Hooker, took their departure, traveled through the wilderness and finally reached what is now Hartford, Conn., which they founded and settled. He was of that party, and his name is on the Founders Monument there.

4 RICHARD WHITE, of Messing, County Essex, England, m. Bridget Allgar of Shalford, County Essex. Had at least 3 dau., two of whom came here and were married.

CROW LINE

A FOUNDER OF HARTFORD, ALSO HADLEY, MASS.

1 SARAH CROW, m. Daniel White (2).

2 JOHN CROW, b. ? and d. in East Hartford, Conn., January 16, 1686; m. Elizabeth Goodwin (see Goodwin Line). Was one of the company that founded Hartford and the Founders Monument there bears his name. He was also among those who first founded and settled Hadley, Mass. One of the few who had Mr. prefixed to his name; a man of importance and large property who with his father-in-law, Elder William Goodwin, set up the first saw and grist mill at lower falls of Burnside, 1639.

GOODWIN LINE

ANOTHER FOUNDER OF HARTFORD

1 ELIZABETH GOODWIN, m. John Crow (2).

2 WILLIAM GOODWIN, b. in England and came in ship Lion arriving in Boston, September 15, 1632, with his w. Susannah and

Elder John White. Was another one of those who founded Hartford and his name also appears on the Founders Monument. Was himself chosen Elder before 1633 and Ruling Elder of the Hartford Church. He removed from there in 1660 and d. in 1673. In a list of the early members of the Hartford Church appears Elder John White, Elder William Goodwin and Mr. John Crow.

DRESSER LINE

1 HANNAH DRESSER, m. John Grosvenor (4).

2 RICHARD DRESSER, m. Mary Peabody (see Peabody Line) June 20, 1708. One record says he was in the north of France near Bourbon, February 21, 1679, came here and settled in Thompson, Conn., where he married. Another credits him the son of John Dresser, Jr., of Rowley, Mass., b. June 29, 1679. Some have contended that all those of this name here, descended from three brothers who came from France, settled in Eastern Massachusetts and named Dressure. Yet another authority says John Dressure, Jr. is supposed to have come from Yorkshire, England. Richard's w. was Martha Thorla, a French Protestant.

PEABODY LINE

A COLONIAL OFFICER

1 MARY (or Mercy) PEABODY, m. Richard Dresser (2) and their son Jacob was first white male child b. in Thompson, Conn.

2 JACOB PEBODY, b. at Topsfield, Mass., July 28, 1664; d. November 24, 1689; m. January 12, 1686 Abigail Towne. They lived at Topsfield. 3 children. She m. 2 January 14, 1696, Thomas Perley (see Towne Line).

3 FRANCIS PABODY, b. in England 1612 or 14; d. at Topsfield, February 19, 1697; m. 1 Lydia ?; m. 2 after 1649, Mary Foster (see Foster Line) who d. April 9, 1705. Came in ship Planter sailing April 2, 1635. Lived in Ipswich in 1636; made a Freeman in Hampton on May 18, 1642. A Founder and first settler of Topsfield, October 18, 1648, where he was chosen Lieutenant of Militia. 4 children by w. 1; 9 by w. 2.

4 JOHN PAYBODY, b. in England and came in 1636 or earlier. His Will witnessed April 27, 1667 at Boston. Lived at Duxbury (or Duxbrook, as Will says), m. Isabell ?. 4 children.

Their third son, William, m. Elizabeth, daughter of John Alden and w. Priscilla Mullens Alden, Mayflower passengers.

The Paybodys were of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, and the name with several variations is a very ancient one.

TOWNE LINE

EXECUTIONS FOR WITCHCRAFT OF TWO HEROINES

1 ABIGAIL TOWNE, b. in Topsfield, August 6, 1664; m. Jacob Pebody (2).

2 EDMUND TOWNE, was baptized June 28, 1628; d. before May 3, 1678; m. Mary Browning (see Browning Line), b. in Salem, Mass., January 7, 1628. 10 children. He is said to have arrived from Yarmouth, County Norfolk, England in 1651. Was resident of Topsfield and one of Committee from there which petitioned the General Court to form a military company in King Philip's War, 1675.

3 WILLIAM TOWNE, b. 1600, came from Yarmouth or Bristol, England, with w. Joanne (Blessing) Towne and settled in Salem, Mass. Two of their daughters, Rebecca and Mary, were executed as accused of witchcraft. Here is the blackest page in the whole story of the founding of America, which the fanatical religionists of the time thought best to make as their contribution to history, which has been careful to set down their names and all the facts, that all, down through "the great Forevermore" may take heed of the workings of the human mind under the influence of a leading religion. These two women were of irreproachable character, members of the church, and both married to men of good repute, against none of the four of whom could a single reasonable reproach be cast; devout Christians, all, whose reverent appeals and fervent denials of the accusations availed them not at all. It was demanded of them that they acknowledge their witchcraft, in which event perhaps banishment would have saved their lives. The reply was, and note this carefully, for even today the police and others in power are making the same proposals to the accused, "I cannot acknowledge that of which I am not guilty and know nothing of and by so admitting, impeach myself." And further, as like this, "may the Lord lead you away from this path you tread" (and defying any living human power as superior to her own conscience, even unto her death) "wherein no Authority justifies or directs you." Never did soldiers go to their deaths more courageously.

You will remember the women were the usual accusers and the men always the executioners; that the epidemic became so bad that the best women, including the Pastor's wife were obliged to flee for their lives. Of course, this was 300 years ago, and it is interesting to speculate what 300 more years will have decided about religions.

BROWNING LINE

1 MARY BROWNING, m. Edmund Towne (2).

2 THOMAS BROWNING, b. in England, 1588; d. in Topsfield, February, 1671. Was one of the earliest settlers of Salem; made Freeman there in 1637 and removed to Topsfield in 1661. 5 dau., no s.

The Browning name and its derivatives are probably as old as and given to people, as descriptive identification. An exhaustive genealogy exists.

FOSTER LINE

DESCENT FROM KINGS

1 MARY FOSTER, b. in England; m. Francis Pabody (Peabody) (3).

2 REGINALD FOSTER,, b. in England, 1595; and came from Little Badow, County Essex, about 1638 with w. Judith ? and 7 children. He settled and lived in Ipswich, Mass. Will proved June 9, 1681; m. 2 Sarah Martin, dau. of John Martin of Ipswich, who survived him and m. 2 as w. 2, William White.

3 THOMAS FORSTER, of Brunton Esquire and w. Elizabeth Carr. Will dated June 19, 1648. 3 children.

4 CUTHBERT FORSTER, and w. Elizabeth Bradford. Will dated 1589. 2 children.

5 SIR THOMAS FORSTER, and w. Feorina, dau. Lord Wharton. Will dated April 4, 1589. 2 children.

6 SIR THOMAS FORSTER, and w. Dorothy, dau. Lord Ogle; m. in 1572. 8 children.

7 SIR THOMAS FORSTER, and w. ?, dau. Fetherstonbaugh, 3 children.

8 SIR THOMAS FORSTER, and w. Joan, dau. Earl of Angus, b. 1397.

9 SIR WILLIAM FORSTER, knighted by Henry V.

10 SIR RICHARD FORSTER, knighted for valor at Crécy 1346 and Poitiers 1356; d. 1371.

11 SIR REGINALD FORSTER, fought at Bannockburn; d. 1328.

12 SIR ALFRED FORSTER, knighted at Battle of Eversham; d. 1284.

13 SIR RANDOLPH FORSTER, d. 1256.

14 SIR JOHN FORSTER, accompanied Richard I to Palestine where he was knighted. He was among those who compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta (see The Principal Line, 22, Saire de Quincey and remarks re same).

15 SIR WILLIAM FORSTER, d. 1176.

16 SIR HUGO FORISTURIOUS, d. 1121.

17 SIR RICHARD FORISTURIOUS, came into England with his brother-in-law William the Conqueror, who m. Richard's sister Matilda (or Maud).

18 BALDWIN IV, and w. Princess Adela, dau. Robert, King of France (see Lines Converging into The Principal Line, 33e).

19 BALDWIN III, of Flanders, m. dau. Count of Luxumborg, who d. 1034.

20 BALDWIN II, of Flanders, m. Princess Alfrith, dau. Alfred the Great, King of England (see Lines Converging into The Principal Line, 30b).

21 BALDWIN I, of Flanders, m. Judith dau. of Charles II, King of France.

22 ANACHER GREAT FORESTER, of Flanders, d. 837.

For continuation of this Maternal Line to Alfred the Great and Charlemagne, see Lines Converging into The Principal Line.

WILSEY-WILTSEE LINE

A FOUNDER OF NEW YORK; BIRTH AT SEA; CAPTIVES OF INDIANS;
2 COLONIAL SOLDIERS

This Dutch ancestry is the only evidence of other than Anglo-Norman-Saxon lineage in present generation.

1 MARY WILSEY, m. Amos Woodin (3).

2 JEREMIAH WILTSEE, b. in Wiltwyck, N. Y., October 4, 1718; d. at Bethlehem, N. Y. soon after the Revolution. m. 1 in Hempstead, N. Y., Mary Cornell in 1744, who d. in 1755. 7 children. m. 2 in 1757, Mary Smith, dau. of Benoni Smith, probably in Hopewell, N. Y. where he then lived. 5 children. In 1744 he was

in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; then in Hempstead. After m. 1 he returned to Hopewell and opened a store. His father d. in 1755 and he was executor of his estate, also of estate of his father-in-law, Thomas Cornell. In 1772 he sold out and moved to Hoosac Corners, N. Y., to be near his son, Thomas, but at that time the feeling between New York State and Vermont was intense, and the "Bennington Mob" under Ethan Allen and Remember Baker molested him, destroying his property. He removed to Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., thence to Bethlehem. His son Thomas was a soldier of the Revolution, probably his other sons too, and it is thought he also, in spite of his age, gave Revolutionary service although that has not been proven.

3 CORNELIUS WILTSEE, b. in Wiltwyck, 1691; d. in Runbout Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, December, 1755; m. 1 Ruth (or Rachel) Smith, dau. of Jeremiah Smith of Herricks, N. Y. in 1712. After her death he m. Gieletje ?. Was a witness at christening of his grandchild, Captain Cornelius Wiltsee of the Revolution, June 23, 1736. Several children by w. 1, among them Jeremiah.

4 MARTEN WILTSEE (or Marten Hendricksen Wiltsee), was baptized in Wiltwyck, April 3, 1667; d. ?. m. in Flatbush, N. Y., June 26, 1690, Marretje Van Wyck (see Van Wyck Line) of Flatbush. Was the first of his family to use the "Gentile" name Wiltsee as his surname, accompanying it with the proper name of his father with sen annexed to designate his paternal ancestor. Was member of Captain Joshua Cornell's Company of Queens County Militia in 1715 and was living in 1742. 9 children.

5 HENIRICK MARTENSEN (note the name), was b. at sea on voyage of parents to America; m. 1 a Dutch w.; m. 2 January 10, 1660 at New Amsterdam, Margaret, dau. of Jan Meyrick and widow of Herman Jansen. At baptism of her children she signed herself no less than ten different ways, following the Dutch custom allowing the relationship to be indicated by the signatures. 5 children, all boys and fathers of families.

He enlisted in Esopus War in 1663; was captured by Indians and reported killed. However, in 1681, he bought a farm at Hell Gate.

6 PHILIPPE MARTIN (note the name), and w. Sophia (Sipha) Ter Bosch were parents of this Wilsey-Wiltsee Line. In the employ of the West India Company he was one of the detail sent up the Hudson River to build Forts Orange and William on Prince's Island. There in 1626 the Indians were troublesome and the Dutch Families moved to Wall-Bogt. Philippe went to the new Dutch

Settlement at the mouth of the Delaware River in winter of 1631 with his two oldest sons, Henirick and Marten and one servant. The Indians massacred the colony, Martin and servant included; captured the two boys. In July, 1633, they traded them to the Jesuit Fathers for supplies. They used them as interpreters on their missionary tours until 1640 when the boys escaped, crossed the Niagara River at Lewiston, N. Y. and reached Esopus Creek, via Batavia. They established the trading posts Wiltwyck and Wiltmeet, called after their "Gentile" name and in 1646 sailed for Holland. Returning here in 1665-6 Marten enlisted as a soldier but was soon discharged account of age and d. probably soon after.

The names of these people and places are well established in Brooklyn, vicinity and Long Island.

VAN WYCK LINE

1 MARRETJE VAN WYCK, m. Marten Wiltsee (4).

2 CORNELIS BARENT (or Barentse) VAN WYCK, b. in Holland and came over in 1660, settling in Midwout (Flatbush), N. Y. Was an active man and large land owner. Last known of in 1712. Was the first of his name in America and from him the numerous, prominent and important Van Wycks come. He m. Anne Polhemus (see Polhemus Line) and both were buried at Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. 7 children.

POLHEMUS LINE

1 ANNE POLHEMUS m. Cornelis Barent Van Wyck (2).

2 THEADORUS POLHEMUS, Dominie, was Minister at Meppel, Province Drenthe, Holland. He went to Brazil in 1637 under auspices of the West India Company. When the Dutch evacuated Brazil he came with w. Katherine Van Werven to New Amsterdam and became first clergyman on Long Island at Flatbush; d. July 9, 1676. Wife d. long after. 6 children.

MARCY LINE

A FIRST SETTLER OF WOODSTOCK, CONN.

1 ANN MARCY, m. Ebenezer Grosvenor (5).

2 JOHN MARCY MARCY, b. in 1662, the s. of the High

Sheriff of Limerick, Ireland. First definite reference to him here is in "Apostle" John Eliot's Church, Roxbury, Mass., March 7, 1685, when he took the covenant. In April, 1686 he, with 12 companions took possession of Quatoseet (Woodstock, Conn.) m. Sarah Hadlock (see Hadlock line). 11 children. The name Marcy or De Marcy appears to have come into Normandy with Rollo, 912, thence it went to England with William the Conqueror 1066 and became common in Cheshire as Massy or Massie. As Massey it is common in the English and Irish peerage. At this time, Hon. Vincent Massey is the first Ambassador of Canada to United States. Many Marcys have borne the name with credit here. All probably descended from the Norman stock.

HADLOCK LINE

A COLONIAL SOLDIER

1 SARAH HADLOCK, m. John Marcy Marcy (2). She was b. December 16, 1670.

2 JAMES HADLOCK, m. 2 Sarah Hutchinson (see Hutchinson line) on May 19, 1669. She was widow of — Draper. m. 3, before 1678, Rebecca ?. He was of Roxbury and Salem, Mass. and his Will made in Salem was recorded in Boston, November 14, 1678. 6 children, Sarah being the last born. As a soldier in King Philip's War under Captain Samuel Wadsworth he was paid for his services on March 24, 1675-6, £311:4s.

HUTCHINSON LINE

AN ANCIENT AND HONORABLE NAME

1 SARAH (Hutchinson) DRAPER, m. James Hadlock (2).

2 RICHARD HUTCHINSON, b. in 1602 probably at Arnold, Nottingham, England. His Will was proved September 26, 1682; m. 1 Alice Bosworth of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, probably dau. of Joseph Bosworth of the Cathedral Church there. 7 children. m. 2 Susannah, widow of Samuel Archer, October, 1668 and she d. November 26, 1674; m. 3 widow of James Standish. 5 children born here. He came over and settled in Salem, Mass. in 1635. Family were members of First Church of Danvers, Mass. under pastorage of Rev. Francis Higginson.

3 THOMAS HUTCHINSON, b. in Newark, County Notting-

ham, England; removed to Arnold between 1601 and 1605 where he was buried August 17, 1618; m. Alice ? who survived him. 7 children.

4 THOMAS HUTCHINSON, resided in Newark, England; d. in 1598. His Will directed he be buried in the church and named a considerable legacy to the poor of the parish. w. ? who probably d. before him. 3 children.

5 LAWRENCE HUTCHINSON, m. Isabel ?. His Will was proved October 9, 1577; 5 children.

6 THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esquire, was living as late as October 9, 1550, m. the daughter and heir of Mr. Drake of Kinoulton, County Nottingham. Owned large land properties in Owthorpe and Cropwell Butler, Nottingham. 3 children.

7 ANTHONY HUTCHINSON, of Cowlan, Esquire, m. 1 Judith, dau. of Thomas Crosland, Esquire. No children; m. 2 Isabel dau. of Robert Harvie, Esquire. 8 children.

8 WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, of Cowland, Esquire, m. Anne, dau. of William Bennet of Theckley, Esquire. Theckley is the present Thackley in Yorkshire. 4 children.

9 JAMES HUTCHINSON, of Cowland, m. Ursula dau. of Mr. Gregory of Nafferton, County York, England. 5 children.

10 JOHN HUTCHINSON, m. Edith dau. of William Wouldbie, of Wouldbie; 4 children.

11 BERNARD HUTCHINSON of Cowland, Esquire, County York, was living in 1282. His w. was dau. of John Boyville, Esquire. This name is one of the best and oldest in Yorkshire. 3 children.

The antiquity of the Hutchinsons in England is very great, but positive data prior to Edward I (1282) are lacking.

CLARK LINE

FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN POMFRET, CONN.

1 ESTHER CLARK, m. John Grosvenor (6). A woman of strong character and said to have been the first white woman in Pomfret, Conn.

2 HUGH CLARK, b. in England in 1613; d. in Roxbury, Mass. July 20, 1693; m. Elizabeth ? who d. December 11, 1692. He was in Watertown, Mass. as early as 1641 lived there until about 1660, when he removed to Roxbury, Mass. Made a Freeman May 30, 1660. Was a man of wealth and influence in the colony.

MY BROTHERS AND SISTERS

Florence Julia, b. Bear Lake, Penn. Apr. 25, 1849; m. Daniel Joel Cornish, Feb. 20, 1867. He d. June 14, 1903. m. 2, William Sweetland, who d. June 12, 1919. Lives at Bear Lake, Penn. 3 ch.

Gilbert Sherer, b. in Bear Lake, Penn. March 26, 1851; d. Havre, Mont. Dec. 25, 1910.

Ida Jane, b. Bear Lake, Penn., Feb. 3, 1853; m. March 31, 1872, John Bradley Merchant. She lives in Washington, D. C. 3 ch.

Mary R., b. Lottsville, Penn., Aug. 6, 1855; m. Sept. 19, 1875, Frank Ells Hasbrouck. They live in Bridgeport, Conn. 1 ch.

Victor Herbert, b. Lottsville, Penn., Nov. 1, 1857; d. Bear Lake, Penn., July 15, 1902. m. April 25, 1877, Kate Scott. 3 ch.

Nellie, b. Lottsville, Penn., March 6, 1860; m. Dec. 20, 1877, Charles Wellman Simons, who d. Dec., 1894; m. 2, Dec., 1900. Courtney Columbus Douglass, who d. July, 1924. Lives in Houghton, Mich. No ch.

Jessie, b. Lottsville, Penn., Sept. 5, 1862; m. Sept. 5, 1882, Ernest Richard Bordwell, who d. May 27, 1921. Lives in Penn Yan, N. Y. No ch.

Charles, b. in Bear Lake, Penn., July 2, 1864; d. Oct. 29, 1867.

Mertie, b. Corry, Penn. Feb. 10, 1869; m. Sept. 28, 1886, Edgar M. Earle; m. 2, John Dwight Bentley, Jr., Aug. 25, 1925. They live in Erie, Penn. 3 ch.

The family burying ground is Bear Lake Cemetery, Bear Lake, Warren County, Penn.

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